THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1823. No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

For Sale.
TEN SHARES
of
Monongahela Bridge Stock
Inquire of the Printer
July 18—tf

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.
Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird, Sr.
July 18—te

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock,
John Caldwell, } **Exr's.**
Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth, and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next,* at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.
July 18, 1823—3t.ctrd.

The Laws and Journals,

OF the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

FLOUR,
BY THE BARREL,
FOR SALE BY
Steele & Co.
Corner of Market & Water sts.
July 11 3t.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to
THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,
At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets;
Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater stimulus to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage
and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
[illegible]

STEELE & CO.
Commission Merchants,
Corner of Market & Water Streets,

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale,
LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, } by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted by the ton,
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad Irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire-Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c. "
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co
Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS, at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.
Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

New and Valuable Medicine.
DR. MELLEN'S
COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 29th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton
Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.
Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR.—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY
Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,
Market, between Front and 2d Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

Dissolution of Partnership

H Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or seperately are authorized to receive and settle the same Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assortment of every description of
DRY GOODS,
Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.

Foreign.

The surrender of Madrid to the French Army, without a struggle, is attributed to the treason of Count d'Abisbal, who commanded the troops left to defend it. It was not expected indeed, that with the handful of troops, at his disposal, only about 4000 men, he could make a successful resistance: but his want of disposition to sustain the cause of the constitution, is thought to be clearly proved by his correspondence with the Count Montijo, and his proclamation on withdrawing his troops from Madrid. Montijo had proposed to him to declare himself independent until the release of the King, and represented to him the impossibility of enforcing the constitution of 1812 The following is Abisbal's answer to Montijo's letter.

His Excellency the Count Del Abisbal to Count Montijo.

"Most Excellent Sir: This day was delivered to me, by the Chief of the Etat-Major, the letter of your Excellency, dated the 11th inst. and in reply to it, it is my duty to observe to you, that, as the Chief of this district, and the Commander of the Army, it is incumbent on me to comply with the orders of the government, at the head of which is his Majesty, and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced that, unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which govern it, is incapable of rescuing it from the danger to which it is reduced by the unskilfullness of the preceding Ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, who have provoked the present war without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation, or proposing those conciliatory means that might have united the minds of Spaniards, and might have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the private disputes of Spain, by violating the territory of the nation, without any previous declaration of war.

"I have observed already, and I now repeat, that in the capacity of General, I must obey the orders of government, and not set the example of a pernicious disobedience, which would authorize that of those Spaniards whom the law places under my orders, and would open a vast field to private ambition; but, as to a Spanish citizen, who may, without transgressing the laws, indulge his own thoughts respecting the situation of the country, and the means which might be taken to rescue her from the ruin prepared for her by discord, by fanaticism, and by the interests of the individual heads of party, who disguise their ambitious views with the sacred name of love to their country, and also of a numerous class of men who have nothing to lose, and who are inflamed with the love of the prosperity of those persons who can make a figure in society only when the barriers of subordination and respect to the laws are removed; I am of opinion that the majority of the nation is not solicitous to continue the Constitution of the year 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it.

"That the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism, and only wishes for a liberal constitution, which may conciliate as much as possible all classes of the state, unite the will of the Spaniards, by ensuring the dignity and inviolability of the constitutional throne, and do away the pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations, so as to compel them to desist from their enterprize, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and force them to retire; because the Spaniards themsevles, in concert with their Monarch, discuss, like brethren, the question which divides their opinions.

"That a considerable portion of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just, that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which, at the expense of people of property, supply them with some conveniencies which they must forego in times of tranquillity; and that the means which might be employed to re-establish peace and union, would be first to notify to the invading army, that the nation, in concurrence with the King, proposed to make, in its present constitution, such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary to unite the mind of the Spaniards, and insure their happiness, as well as the dignity of the constitutional throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself to amicable intervention by means of its Ambassador. Secondly, that his Majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of that monarchy; lest it should be said that he sojourns at Seville against his inclination.—Thirdly, that in order to make in the constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the powers specified by the constitution. Fourthly, that it be proposed to his Majesty that he would be pleased to choose a ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of Foreign Powers. And fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed, and that a disposition should [illegible] attention to, and employ [illegible] by former opinions, services, and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

"Such is my private opinion; and, as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow-citizens. I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object.

"God preserve your excellency many years.
The CONDE DE ABISBAL.
Madrid, May 15, 1823."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Since the hasty perusal which we were enabled to give foreign papers yesterday, we have carefully and diligently re-examined them, and regret that we can find nothing to warrant a different opinion from that which the reader must necessarily form from a perusal of the intelligence at first communicated. It is not positively known that the defection of Count d'Abisbal was a matter of mutual understanding and arrangement among the principal Constitutional Chiefs; but he declares that such is the fact, and this seems to be the general impression among all parties in England and France. And not only this, but it is further intimated, that Mina is also in the plot, which, if true, the English editors say, accounts for the little fighting that has taken place in Catalonia.

The information from the south of Spain, moreover, is not so favorable to the cause of freedom as we have been led to believe. Indeed, the letters from Seville, published in the Morning Chronicle, a liberal Journal, represent, that the country about the new capital, is not attached to the constitution, and that a majority of the Cortes are likely to behave as bad as Abisbal had done. Again it is said in the Morning Chronicle, that most of the Spaniards are sensible that the existing constitution contains defects, and that it would be expedient to remedy them. They see, at the same time, that the last Ministers had not made those preparations which might have been expected; that the national finances are not in a flourishing condition; and that the removal of the seat of government from Madrid to Seville, has paralysed the efforts of government in such a way, that a considerable portion of time has been lost. One thing we think is certain; the central division of the army need never have been permitted to enter Madrid, had the Spaniards been disposed to prevent it. The defiles of Samosierra and Guadarrama are most formidable, and would have afforded the Spaniards easy means of success against almost any superiority of numbers. Ballasteros might have manoeuvred in conjunction with Mina and Abisbal, had they all acted in good faith, instead of flying nearly 200 miles distant from the former, and about 150 from the latter. As to Mina, it is really vexatious to see how completely the fond hopes which the friends of the good cause have been building upon his fancied exploits, have ended in smoke.

As to the reported battle and defeat of Marshal Moncey, we have at length ascertained what was the transaction upon which the story was founded. An article from Perpignan, published in the London Sun, on the 24th May, furnishes some details respecting an affair which took place on the 10th of the month, in the Llusanes, between the devisions commanded by Gen. Donadieu and the troops under the orders of Mina. The light troops of that division were attacked in the mountains of Borredo. The Spaniards were received with vigor, and, after a long combat, victory remained undecided. We have seen no official account of this affair; but some skirmishes may have taken place at the time, and such was, probably, the origin of the reported victory.

On the 17th of May, there was a battle near Vich, in Catalonia, between the detachment of Gen. Donadieu and a division of 3000 of Mina's troops, which had been stationed in his way, to favor the retreat of Mina to Barcelona. An official account of this affair, in the true Bobadil style, is published. The French General represents his troops as fighting with indiscribable courage, against a superior force, having every advantage of position. The loss of the French was 50 wounded and a few killed—the General did not know how many. The Times says: "A precious triumph! We would lay an equal wager that Donadieu has been beat." Mina is supposed by the French commanders, to have retired within the walls of Barcelona—and on such supposition, they readily arrive at a conclusion that resistance in Arragon and Catalonia is at an end, with the exception of the fortress yet held by the Spaniards.

A report was circulated, that King Ferdinand had been removed to Cadiz, with a view of transporting him to one of the Canary Islands. This report occasioned the presence of a French squadron off the mouth of the Guaidiana. By what means the French government were apprized of the supposed intention to remove the King, is not certainly known—but rumor ascribes it to a personal communication by his Majesty to a British Minister, who it is whispered, conveyed the intelligence in person to Paris.

Reports have been in circulation at Paris, of the approaching fall of Pampeluna—the Governor of which, is insinuated by the ultras, to have shown a disposition to submit.

It is hinted in the Lisbon papers, that the Portuguese Constitution is likely to receive some modifications corrective of its democratic tendency. This may probably explain the Duke d'Angouleme's rejection of Amarante's proffered services.

In commenting upon the language of the Journal des Debats, that the Duke d'Angouleme *will not treat with any general at the head of an army but solely with king Ferdinand at liberty, or with a government which shall be established by the free act of that monarch,* the London Sun of the 31st of May, holds the following language, which derives additional importance from the fact, that this paper is supposed to be in the particular confidence of Mr. Canning.

"Although it may be true that the French government had taken the resolution above stated, at the time specified, and although it may be true that it has been resolved, that the Duke d'Angouleme shall enter into no negotiations with the civil or military constitutional authorities, yet it is very far from being certain that the French Ministers will long adhere to their present determinations. Like the "Journal des Debats," we shall state on our part what we have many good reasons for believing to be the real truth of the matter, and which is that the intentions of the French Government vary almost every day according to the complexion of the intelligence received by it from Spain. It was but the other day that it would have eagerly encouraged the slightest disposition on the part of the Spaniards to afford it some pretext for withdrawing from the contest. No sooner, however, is an inclina-

Spain, than France presumes upon the manifestation as a Spanish weakness, and flattering herself with the certainty of triumph, enlarges her expectations and rises in her demands. If Ferdinand should be restored to his former authority, which is now declared to be the only step necessary for the restoration of peace, we are much mistaken if France would not then demand that she should be re-imbursed for the expenses of the war, and should insist upon retaining possession of some part of the Spanish territory, either as a security for the payment of her claims, or on the pretext that the presence of her troops would be for some time necessary to the consolidation of the King's authority! France may even yet sorely repent of her vacillating conduct. As for Spain, her safety would be rendered certain if the Cortes, *without any negotiation with the French,* and without relaxing their resolution to carry on the war were to decree *such modifications of the Constitution* as would at once *strengthen the hands of the Government, and unite all parties in Spain in its support.* Spain would then declare, that she would never negotiate for peace whilst a French soldier remained upon her territory; and with the united energies of her government and people, there can be little doubt that she would soon be able to drive the French armies from her soil, and to dictate the terms of an honorable and permanent peace at the foot of the Pyrenees."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

London, May 30.—The affairs of Greece seem approaching to an interesting, perhaps decisive crisis. There is a bare possibility, and even some faint hopes are entertained of a pacific termination of the contest It is asserted from various quarters that the British Ambassador has submitted a memoir to the Divan, detailing minutely a pacific arrangement, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue—the chief advantage it derived from its Christian subjects—by an annual tribute. But there appears no probability that the terms will be agreed to by the Porte, and the bussiness is likely to be decided by the sword. From recent accounts it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firmans have been issued, commanding the Turkish governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. It is by sea that the Turks seem disposed to make their principal attack. The Musselman force is formed in three squadrons—the united Algerine and Tunisian, the Egyptian and the Turkish, which are stated to amount in all to 100 sail, of various sizes and denominations. This is the most formidable armament which the Porte has yet sent out. But the Greeks, leaving out of calculation their superiority in naval skill and prowess, seem well prepared to encounter it. The Hydriot, Ypsariot and Speziot squadrons, all well armed and equipped, and ready to sail on the first signal, amount to 88 ships of war, of various classes, and 24 fire ships, with which, it is known, they do tremendous execution. By land, also, it is stated, the Turks intend a last endeavor this season. Great efforts were in the act of being made, in the beginning of May, to raise troops in the European provinces, for the purpose of attacking the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men were, according to letters from Salonica, to be employed in the service, with the Pachas at their head. The Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular government—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 50,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is in a state of defence.

Milos, April 12.—The Greeks have terminated the maritime armaments destined for the campaign of 1823 Their fleet has received a new organization, much superior to that of the two last years. A single arrangement will suffice to give an idea of this superiority. Each Greek vessel forming a part of the fleet is arranged in such a manner that it may be converted in five minutes into a fire ship; in an extreme case the captain is to set fire to his ship rather than abandon her to the enemy, even though he should be blown up with her. In the island of Candia the Greeks have seized the fort of Selina. The numerous Turks who occupied it, repulsed, with great loss towards the north of the island, have taken refuge in the fortress of Candia, which is thus much encumbered by the augmented numbers of the Musselmans enclosed in it, and who furnish new aliment to the plague, which is making its ravages. This advantage is very important from the consequence resulting from it. Already two districts between Selina and the fortress of Candia, which from their situation remained inactive, have taken up arms immediately after this event. On the other hand, the Greeks, who hitherto were compelled to divide their forces between Selina, on the south of the island, and the three fortresses in the north have now concentrated all their troops in the latter point, and blockaded the enemy more strictly than ever. The Canee, even, has commenced parleys.

Trieste, May 9.—We have accounts from the Morea to the 26th April. They state that the functions of the provisional government of Greece have ceased, and that a Congress have assumed the reins of government. After the installation of it, which took place at Napoli do Romana, Maurocordato was elected President of the Congress, in the midst of the acclamations of the people. Colocotrone has been charged by the Congress with the defence of the Morea.—Odysseus has been appointed Commandant General of Thessally, Bozzaris, Epirus, and Acarnania.

Accounts from Malta to the 29th April, state that three Greek vessels have had a combat with some Algerine corsairs in the neighborhood of their capital, that two of the latter were run aground, and a frigate quitting the port to come to their aid was obliged to sheer off.

Paris, May 28.—Letters from Leghorn, of the 13th inst. say: "The captain of an Algerine ship of war, having approached an European, on the promenade, in the environs of Alexandria, and having touched him, as if in mockery of the fear of the plague testified by the latter in endeavoring to avoid him, the European, enraged at the insult, severely caned the captain, who complained to the Cadi. Not only he was not listened to, but the governor, informed of what had passed, issued orders to all the Algerine ships of war, six in number, to quit immediately the port of Alexandria. Irritated by this act of justice, the Algerines attacked all the vessels they met. An Austrian vessel, destined for Syro, with a cargo of wheat, was captured by them, and an Italian sailor, and [illegible] a Greek, who formed part of the crew [illegible] English vessel, and whom they forced the captain to deliver up to them, were hanged to the yardarm on board of one of their vessels, as a signal of vengeance against the Europeans The Turkish [illegible]

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1823. No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

For Sale.

TEN SHARES
OF
Monongahela Bridge Stock
Inquire of the Printer
July 18—tf

To the Citizens of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I TAKE the liberty to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election for

County Commissioner.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office (if elected) with fidelity and impartiality.
Respectfully, your fellow citizen,
Thomas Baird, Sr.
July 18—te

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of JOHN DEAL, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; those having demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

John Willock,
John Caldwell, } **Exr's.**
Pittsburgh, July 18—3t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this commonwealth; and said Court have appointed *Monday, the 18th day of August next,* at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, to hear me and my creditors, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

William M'Elhenny,
Farmer, Mifflin Township.
July 18, 1823—3t.CTBD.

The Laws and Journals,

OF the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, are ready for delivery, at this Office, to those entitled to receive them.

James R. Butler, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Pittsburgh, July 11, 1823. } 3t

☞ The Mercury and Statesman will please to insert the above.

FLOUR,

BY THE BARREL,
FOR SALE BY
Steele & Co.
Corner of Market & Water sts.
July 11 3t.

Stage-Office Removed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that Office of the

Huntingdon, Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Line,

Has recently been removed from Mrs. Kerr's to *THE PITTSBURGH HOTEL,*

At the Corner of Wood and Third Streets; Where the Stage arrives every Monday, at 12 o'clock, and departs the next day at the same hour.

The proprietors intend shortly to extend said line, so as to run twice a week, when the trip to Harrisburgh will be performed in 4½ or 5 days. The *Traveller* will find it his interest to encourage this line, the roads being *level* and generally good, and the distance for each day easily performed without any loss of sleep; and, further, which (to many) ought to be a still greater *stimulus* to try our route, our fare is lower than usual.

James Moorehead,
For the Company.
July 11. tf

A genteel Carriage and a set of Horses, are kept for hire, at the Pittsburgh Hotel.

JOSEPH CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets.
June 7

STEELE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

Corner of Market & Water Streets,

INFORM the public, that their TOBACCO FACTORY being now in operation, they can supply their friends with such quality as they will warrant not to mould.

They have also in Store, for Sale,

LEAF TOBACCO, by the hhd.
Kentucky Manufactured Tobacco, by the keg.
Juniata, Monongahela, and Pittsburgh BAR IRON, } by the ton.
COTTON, in bales.
LEAD, in bars and pigs,
SHOT, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
FEATHERS, by the bale.
CASTINGS, assorted by the ton,
Franklin Stoves and Grates
Sad Irons, in kegs
Geneva, Pittsburgh, and Birmingham GLASS, by the box.
Spanish and American CIGARS, by the M.
Riddles, Sieves and Fire Fenders
Hollow Glassware, in boxes
Corn and Grass Scythes, by the dozen
Spades, Shovels, &c. ”
Pittsburgh and Juniata NAILS, by the keg.

Steele & Co

Continue to transact COMMISSION BUSINESS, at their Ware-House, corner of Main and 6th streets, LOUISVILLE, Ky. where all consignments will be promptly attended to.
Pittsburgh, July 11. eo6t.

New and Valuable Medicine.

DR. MELLEN'S

COUGH DROPS.

THIS new and elegant Balsam bids fair to stand unrivalled in its merits, for Consumptions and Coughs, and we boldly venture to assert that no Medicine has ever gained so much credit in so short a time as this composition; scarcely a case occurs, but may be relieved by the timely use of it, many having lately used it in seated Consumptions with the most surprising success, who were given up by the most skillful Physicians in the country; many certificates of its efficacy accompany each bottle.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many different things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12th Month 9th, 1819.

JOHN W. JENKINS.
Affirmed before me JOSEPH D. MONELL,
Recorder of the City of Hudson

To the afflicted, whom this may concern. I, ROSANNAH BARTON, do certify, that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty in breathing, which [illegible] very distressing till I procured a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNAH BARTON,
Wife of Mr. Joseph Barton
Hudson, 12th Month, 13th, 1819

This is to certify that in June, 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, and it continued until July 1819, which confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed; I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

NANCY BOURNE.
Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1819

Copy of a letter from Mr Lorenzo Bull, Druggist, Hartford, Connecticut, dated Aug. 26th, 1819. To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.

SIR—Having sold the last box of your Cough Drops left with me on commission, I enclose you the amount of sales, and as the demand for them is great, you will acknowledge the propriety of keeping me well supplied, shall therefore expect a further supply immediately; I have just sold three Bottles to a person who had had one before, and who came forty miles to get more of them. Your obedient servant,

LORENZO BULL.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jahaziel Jenny, New-Bedford, Massachusetts, dated July, 11, 1819.

SIR,—It is pleasing to me to be able to inform you, that your Cough Drops are in high repute here, and as I have only a few Bottles left, I think you had better send me several Boxes by the bearer, Capt. Smith, as the demand is so great I should regret being out of them a single day. Yours with esteem, JAHAZIEL JENNY.

SOLD BY

Speakman & Pettigrew, Druggists,
Market, between Front and 2d Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1823—6mo

Dissolution of Partnership

H. Bonnet & F. Rouaud,

HAVING this day, by mutual consent dissolved their partnership; they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the firm of H Bonnet & Rouaud, to call within two months from this date, and make payment, or settle with either Bonnet or Rouaud, who jointly or separately are authorized to receive and settle the same. Whoever neglect this notice will, after the two months be past, have their accounts and notes put in the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those having claims against said firm, are requested to call immediately on H. Bonnet, who is ready to pay the same when properly authenticated.

H. BONNET,
Who keeps their old stand in Market Street, besides their former general assorment of every description of

DRY GOODS,

Will shortly receive a fresh and superb Supplement—all of which he will sell at the lowest market price, Wholesale and Retail, for Cash or approved Notes.
[illegible]

Foreign.

The surrender of Madrid to the French Army, without a struggle, is attributed to the treason of Count d'Abisbal, who commanded the troops left to defend it. It was not expected indeed, that with the handful of troops, at his disposal, only about 4000 men, he could make a successful resistance: but his want of disposition to sustain the cause of the constitution, is thought to be clearly proved by his correspondence with the Count Montijo, and his proclamation on withdrawing his troops from Madrid. Montijo had proposed to him to declare himself independent until the release of the King, and represented to him the impossibility of enforcing the constitution of 1812. The following is Abisbal's answer to Montijo's letter.

His Excellency the Count Del Abisbal to Count Montijo.

"Most Excellent Sir: This day was delivered to me, by the Chief of the Etat-Major, the letter of your Excellency, dated the 11th inst. and in reply to it, it is my duty to observe to you, that, as the Chief of this district, and the Commander of the Army, it is incumbent on me to comply with the orders of the government, at the head of which is his Majesty, and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced that, unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which govern it, is incapable of rescuing it from the danger to which it is reduced by the unskilfullness of the preceding Ministers, and by the unpardonable imprudence of the last, who have provoked the present war without displaying the energy necessary for upholding the dignity of the nation, or proposing those conciliatory means that might have united the minds of Spaniards, and might have prevented foreigners from the daring attempt to interfere in the private disputes of Spain, by violaating the territory of the nation, without any previous declaration of war.

"I have observed already, and I now repeat, that in the capacity of General, I must obey the orders of government, and not set the example of a pernicious disobedience, which would authorize that of those Spaniards whom the law places under my orders, and would open a vast field to private ambition; but, as to a Spanish citizen, who may, without transgressing the laws, indulge his own thoughts respecting the situation of the country, and the means which might be taken to rescue her from the ruin prepared for her by discord, by fanaticism, and by the interests of the individual heads of party, who disguise their ambitious views with the sacred name of love to their country, and also of a numerous class of men who have nothing to lose, and who are inflamed with the love of the prosperity of those persons who can make a figure in society only when the barriers of subordination and respect to the laws are removed; I am of opinion that the majority of the nation is not solicitous to continue the Constitution of the year 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it.

"That the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism, and only wishes for a liberal constitution, which may conciliate as much as possible all classes of the state, unite the will of the Spaniards, by ensuring the dignity and inviolability of the constitutional throne, and do away the pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations, so as to compel them to desist from their enterprize, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and force them to retire; because the Spaniards themsevles, in concert with their Monarch, discuss, like brethren, the question which divides their opinions.

"That a considerable portion of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just, that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which at the expense of people of property supply them with some conveniencies which they must forego in times of tranquillity; and that the means which might be employed to re establish peace and union, would be first to notify to the invading army, that the nation, in concurrence with the King, proposed to make, in its present constitution, such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary to unite the mind of the Spaniards, and insure their happiness, as well as the dignity of the constitutional throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself to amicable intervention by means of its Ambassador. Secondly, that his Majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of that monarchy; lest it should be said that he sojourns at Seville against his inclination.—Thirdly, that in order to make in the constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the powers specified by the constitution. Fourthly, that it be proposed to his Majesty that he would be pleased to choose a ministry which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of Foreign Powers. And fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed; and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to former opinions, [illegible] vices, and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

"Such is my private opinion; and, as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow-citizens, I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object.

"God preserve your excellency many years.

The CONDE DE ABISBAL.
Madrid, May 15, 1823."

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Since the hasty perusal which we were enabled to give foreign papers yesterday, we have carefully and diligently re-examined them, and regret that we can find nothing to warrant a different opinion from that which the reader must necessarily form from a perusal of the intelligence at first communicated. It is not positively known that the defection of Count d'Abisbal was a matter of mutual understanding and arrangement among the principal Constitutional Chiefs; but he declares that such is the fact, and this seems to be the general impression among all parties in England and France. And not only this, but it is further intimated, that Mina is also in the plot, which, if true, the English editors say, accounts for the little fighting that has taken place in Catalonia.

The information from the south of Spain, moreover, is not so favorable to the cause of freedom as we have been led to believe. Indeed, the letters from Seville, published in the Morning Chronicle, a liberal Journal, represent, that the country about the new capital, is not attached to the constitution, and that a majority of the Cortes are likely to behave as bad as Abisbal had done. Again it is said in the Morning Chronicle, that most of the Spaniards are sensible that the existing constitution contains defects, and that it would be expedient to remedy them. They see, at the same time, that the last Ministers had not made those preparations which might have been expected; that the national finances are not in a flourishing condition; and that the removal of the seat of government from Madrid to Seville, has paralysed the efforts of government in such a way, that a considerable portion of time has been lost. One thing we think is certain; the central division of the army need never have been permitted to enter Madrid, had the Spaniards been disposed to prevent it. The defiles of Samosierra and Guadarrama are most formidable, and would have afforded the Spaniards easy means of success against almost any superiority of numbers. Ballasteros might have manoeuvred in conjunction with Mina and Abisbal, had they all acted in good faith, instead of flying nearly 200 miles distant from the former, and about 150 from the latter. As to Mina, it is really vexatious to see how completely the fond hopes which the friends of the good cause have been building upon his fancied exploits, have ended in smoke.

As to the reported battle and defeat of Marshal Moncey, we have at length ascertained what was the transaction upon which the story was founded. An article from Perpignan, published in the London Sun, on the 24th May, furnishes some details respecting an affair which took place on the 10th of the month, in the Llusanes, between the devisions commanded by Gen. Donadieu and the troops under the orders of Mina. The light troops of that division were attacked in the mountains of Borredo. The Spaniards were received with vigor, and, after a long combat, victory remained undecided. We have seen no official account of this affair; but some skirmishes may have taken place at the time, and such was, probably, the origin of the reported victory.

On the 17th of May, there was a battle near Vich, in Catalonia, between the detachment of Gen. Donadieu and a division of 3000 of Mina's troops, which had been stationed in his way, to favor the retreat of Mina to Barcelona. An official account of this affair, in the true Bobadil style, is published. The French General represents his troops as fighting with indiscribable courage, against a superior force, having every advantage of position. The loss of the French was 50 wounded and a few killed—the General did not know how many. The Times says: "A precious triumph! We would lay an equal wager that Donadieu has been beat." Mina is supposed by the French commanders, to have retired within the walls of Barcelona—and on such supposition, they readily arrive at a conclusion that resistance in Arragon and Catalonia is at an end, with the exception of the fortress yet held by the Spaniards.

A report was circulated, that King Ferdinand had been removed to Cadiz, with a view of transporting him to one of the Canary Islands. This report occasioned the presence of a French squadron off the mouth of the Guaidiana. By what means the French government were apprized of the supposed intention to remove the King, is not certainly known—but rumor ascribes it to a personal communication by his Majesty to a British Minister, who it is whispered, conveyed the intelligence in person to Paris.

Reports have been in circulation at Paris, of the approaching fall of Pampeluna—the Governor of which, is insinuated by the ultras, to have shown a disposition to submit.

It is hinted in the Lisbon papers, that the Portuguese Constitution is likely to receive some modifications corrective of its democratic tendency. This may probably explain the Duke d'Angouleme's rejection of Amarante's proffered services.

In commenting upon the language of the Journal des Debats, that the Duke d'Angouleme *will not treat with any general at the head of an army but solely with king Ferdinand at liberty, or with a government which shall be established by the free act of that monarch,* the London Sun of the 31st of May, holds the following language, which derives additional importance from the fact, that this paper is supposed to be in the particular confidence of Mr. Canning.

"Although it may be true that the French government had taken the resolution above stated, at the time specified, and although it may be true that it has been resolved, that the Duke d'Angouleme shall enter into no negotiations with the civil or military constitutional authorities, yet it is very far from being certain that the French Ministers will long adhere to their present determinations. Like the "Journal des Debats," we shall state on our part what we have many good reasons for believing to be the real truth of the matter, and which is that the intentions of the French Government vary almost every day according to the complexion of the intelligence received by it from Spain. It was but the other day that it would have eagerly encouraged the slightest disposition on the part of the Spaniards to afford it some pretext for withdrawing from the contest. No sooner, however, is an inclina[illegible] Spain, than France presumes upon the manifestation as a Spanish weakness, and flattering herself with the certainty of triumph, enlarges her expectations and rises in her demands. If Ferdinand should be restored to his former authority, which is now declared to be the only step necessary for the restoration of peace, we are much mistaken if France would not then demand that she should be re-imbursed for the expenses of the war, and should insist upon retaining possession of some part of the Spanish territory, either as a security for the payment of her claims, or on the pretext that the presence of her troops would be for some time necessary to the consolidation of the King's authority! France may even yet sorely repent of her vacillating conduct. As for Spain, her safety would be rendered certain if the Cortes, *without any negotiation with the French,* and without relaxing their resolution to carry on the war were to decree *such modifications of the Constitution* as would at once *strengthen the hands of the Government, and unite all parties in Spain in its support.* Spain would then declare, that she would never negotiate for peace whilst a French soldier remained upon her territory; and with the united energies of her government and people, there can be little doubt that she would soon be able to drive the French armies from her soil, and to dictate the terms of an honorable and permanent peace at the foot of the Pyrenees."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

London, May 30.—The affairs of Greece seem approaching to an interesting, perhaps decisive crisis. There is a bare possibility, and even some faint hopes are entertained of a pacific termination of the contest. It is asserted from various quarters that the British Ambassador has submitted a memoir to the Divan, detailing minutely a pacific arrangement, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue—the chief advantage it derived from its Christian subjects—by an annual tribute. But there appears no probability that the terms will be agreed to by the Porte, and the bussiness is likely to be decided by the sword. From recent accounts it can hardly be long before the two parties grapple. The Turks have made formidable preparations. Firmans have been issued, commanding the Turkish governors to send what money they can procure to Constantinople. It is by sea that the Turks seem disposed to make their principal attack. The Musselman force is formed in three squadrons—the united Algerine and Tunisian, the Egyptian and the Turkish, which are stated to amount in all to 100 sail, of various sizes and denominations. This is the most formidable armament which the Porte has yet sent out. But the Greeks, leaving out of calculation their superiority in naval skill and prowess, seem well prepared to encounter it. The Hydriot, Ypsariot and Speziot squadrons, all well armed and equipped, and ready to sail on the first signal, amount to 88 ships of war, of various classes, and 24 fire ships, with which, it is known, they do tremendous execution. By land, also, it is stated, the Turks intend a last endeavor this season. Great efforts were in the act of being made, in the beginning of May, to raise troops in the European provinces, for the purpose of attacking the Peloponnesus; 80,000 men were, according to letters from Salonica, to be employed in the service, with the Pachas at their head. The Greeks of the Morea are in a state to make successful resistance. The whole confederacy is now under a regular government—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 50,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is in a state of defence.

Milos, April 12.—The Greeks have terminated the maritime armaments destined for the campaign of 1823. Their fleet has received a new organization, much superior to that of the two last years. A single arrangement will suffice to give an idea of this superiority. Each Greek vessel forming a part of the fleet is arranged in such a manner that it may be converted in five minutes into a fire ship; in an extreme case the captain is to set fire to his ship rather than abandon her to the enemy, even though he should be blown up with her. In the island of Candia the Greeks have seized the fort of Selina. The numerous Turks who occupied it, repulsed, with great loss towards the north of the island, have taken refuge in the fortress of Candia, which is thus much encumbered by the augmented numbers of the Musselmans enclosed in it, and who furnish new aliment to the plague, which is making its ravages. This advantage is very important from the consequence resulting from it. Already two districts between Selina and the fortress of Candia, which from their situation remained inactive, have taken up arms immediately after this event. On the other hand, the Greeks, who hitherto were compelled to divide their forces between Selina, on the south of the island, and the three fortresses in the north have now concentrated all their troops in the latter point, and blockaded the enemy more strictly than ever. The Canee, even, has commenced parleys.

Trieste, May 9.—We have accounts from the Morea to the 26th April. They state that the functions of the provisional government of Greece have ceased, and that a Congress have assumed the reins of government. After the installation of it, which took place at Napoli do Romana, Maurocordato was elected President of the Congress, in the midst of the acclamations of the people. Colocotrone has been charged by the Congress with the defence of the Morea.—Odysseus has been appointed Commandant General of Thessally, Bozzaris, Epirus, and Acarnania.

Accounts from Malta to the 29th April, state that three Greek vessels have had a combat with some Algerine corsairs in the neighborhood of their capital, that two of the latter were run aground, and a frigate quitting the port to come to their aid was obliged to sheer off.

Paris, May 28.—Letters from Leghorn, of the 13th inst. say: "The captain of an Algerine ship of war, having approached an European, on the promenade, in the environs of Alexandria, and having touched him, as if in mockery of the fear of the plague testified by the latter in endeavoring to avoid him, the European, enraged at the insult, severely caned the captain, who complained to the Cadi. Not only he was not listened to, but the governor, informed of what had passed, issued orders to all the Algerine ships of war, six in number, to quit immediately the port of Alexandria. Irritated by this act of justice, the Algerines attacked all the vessels they met. An Austrian vessel, destined for Syro, with a cargo of wheat, was captured by them, and an Italian sailor, and [illegible] a Greek, who formed part of the crew of an English vessel, and whom they forced the captain to deliver up to them, were hanged to the yard-arm on board of one of their vessels, as a signal of vengeance against the Europeans. The Turkish fleet [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and of this county no doubt recollect what great exertions were made by the friends of Mr. Shulze to procure the attendance of a great concourse of people at their party on the 4th of July—They know that circulars were sent to every part of the county, soliciting the attendance of their friends, and forcibly impressing on their minds the policy and necessity of making a formidable appearance on that occasion; that strangers, visitors in Pittsburgh, the friends of Mr. Gregg, and persons not entitled to vote, were pressed to attend; that the price of the dinner was fixed at the low rate of fifty cents each; and finally, that respectable and high spirited men were insulted by the offer of this cheap dinner and drink *gratis*.

The citizens of Pittsburgh also well know, that the efforts of the friends of Mr. Shulze proved completely abortive; that in the evening of that day they were excessively humbled and mortified, and that they returned to town, not with the flaunting banners and triumphant looks of victors, but rather with the lengthened visage and desolate appearance of a *routed* army—defeat, disaster and dismay were strongly indicated in the countenances of the friends of the legislative candidate. There were, however, many persons who thought not of the *great object* of the meeting, strangers; men not qualified to vote, and friends of Mr. Gregg, who returned home not much grieved at the discomfiture of the Shulzeites.

This was all well known to the citizens of Pittsburgh generally; but the friends of Mr. Gregg were not disposed to increase the mortification, or to rejoice over the misery of the humble; and although they did often, in private, jeer the Shulzeites about *the mountain in labor*, yet it was always done laughingly and in good humor, with no design to proclaim it to the world.

As it was thought that the friends of the caucus candidate were so much dismayed by the result of their *unparalleled exertions* that they would be well satisfied to let it sink into oblivion, the friends of Gregg were contented But the following extract from a letter to the immaculate Binns, dated at Pittsburgh, 2d July, 1823, and published in the Democratic Press of the 10th instant—while it acknowledges the *unparalleled exertions* of the friends of Mr. Shulze seems to form the basis of a future highly exaggerated account of this well planned, but ill executed *ruse de guerre*.

When I assert that this *ruse de guerre* was badly executed, I hope that the chief engineer will not think that I underrate his genius; on the contrary, I deem him a very Hannibal in a political campaign. "He did what man could do, what mortal could do more?" Even Napoleon, for want of men, was conquered at Waterloo

But while I do justice to the manner in which the advance was conducted, regard for my own reputation as a military critic, compels me to say that the retreat was badly managed; in fact, it became a disorderly rout Suffering the enemy to obtain a precise knowledge of their disposable force, was as great a solecism in politics, as it would have been in war, and such mismanagement, in an engineer so old and experienced, could only arise from the excessive distress and confusion of a decisive defeat.

Exhausted, indeed, must be the resources of a country or party, when the genius of an Hannibal was exerted in vain

"In *Allegheny County* we will beat them by at *least* 300. You may think I am too sanguine. In this city we have had two meetings, whose proceedings you have seen.—They have every evidence of the complete union of the party. I could mention to you the names of *fifty federal Protestants* in the circumference of my acquaintance that will oppose Gregg, as supported by a combination of the whole Catholic vote of the State.—There never was so *much activity on our side before within the recollection of the oldest man to have a great dinner on the 4th*—and already, Sir, *have 200 democrats subscribe* within the city"

Mr Binns, by publishing the letter from which the above is extracted, has thrown the gauntlet to the friends of the constitution, and I will readily take it up. In Pittsburgh it is certainly unnecessary to point out all the inaccuracies in this extract; it will be sufficient to say that the only truth contained in it, is the statement relative to the *great exertions* of the Shulzeites to procure a "great dinner on the fourth of July"

Now let us look to the result of these *unparalleled exertions;* and here it will be necessary to give a brief history of the whole affair. About the 10th or 15th of June, the Committee of Arrangement engaged Mr. George Beale to prepare a dinner for from three to five hundred persons, on the following terms—They agreed to pay him one hundred dollars certain, and fifty cents for each person over two hundred, that would dine with them.

By the way, George Beale is a pretty shrewd fellow; he knew the extent of public feeling too well to risk his cash upon a Shulze dinner, unless the Committee would indemnify him against accidents. The dinner is now over, and the Committee have paid Mr. Beale one hundred dollars.

These are the facts of the case—and to my mind they prove most conclusively that there could not have been *more* than 200 persons present—according to the terms of the contract there might have been *less*. It is said by some disinterested persons, who had good means of information, that the exact number was 136—Some zealous office-hunters assert that there were about 230 persons present.

Now one of two conclusions follows irresistably—either the number present did not exceed 200, or the Committee have fed and feasted every man above that number at the [illegible] expense of George Beale—thus cheating [illegible] of fifty cents for every such man.—But as it is morally impossible, that upright men like those composing the committee would wrong him out of one cent, it follows that there could not have been more than 200 persons present and might have been less.—And of these, some were not citizens of the state, some were undecided, some had no vote, some were favorable to Mr. Gregg.

Such is the result of the *unparalleled exertions* of the supporters of the legislative candidate in Allegheny county. And yet the writer of the letter would venture to say that Shulze will have a majority of 300 votes in this county.

Gregg will most assuredly have a majority of from 250 to 500.

BARNEY.

For the Gazette.

The "Columbian Observer," a Shulzeite paper, states that if Binns were to support Gregg it would gain to Shulze 10,000 votes; of course his supporting Shulze will gain Gregg 10,000 votes. I think he is probably correct: let us see what would be the result of the election upon this principle—At the last election the votes were, for Mr Hiester 67,900, for Mr. Findlay 66,300—majority 1,600. Mr. Binns was then with us and lost us 10,000 votes—now he is against us and will gain us 10,000 votes,—therefore Mr. Gregg will have 77 900 votes—Mr. Shulze 56,300—majority 21,600.

This will be Mr. Gregg's majority, without counting any thing for his superior popularity, and the increased population of the state upon data furnished by the strenuous friend of Shulze.

COCKER.

From the Columbian Observer, a warm Shulze paper.

We understand several hundred Democrats of the City and County were prevented from celebrating the 4th of July with their Fellow Citizens at the *Schuylkill Navigation Inn*, by the presence of *John Binns!* It is said Mr. *Norvell* left the company with indignation, when he perceived that *Arch Apostate* contaminating the atmosphere of '76!

It is said Binns was apprised that his *absence* would be *highly gratifying* to the company, on the 4th! Notwithstanding he obtruded himself, and met what he deserved—the contempt of all honest politicians, and all honorable men.

800 *Majority for Gregg.*

The small county of *Delaware* will give Mr. *Gregg* almost a unanimous vote Those who are disposed to *disbelieve* that his majority will be 800 or upwards, are requested to bear this paragraph in mind in October next We have such information with regard to public opinion in Delaware county, as induces us to believe this majority is rather *under* than *over* rated.

[*Berks Journal.*

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

We have had in our possession, since the 25th of June last, a letter from Henry W. Conrad, Esq prothonotary of Schuylkill county, in refutation of a certain article which appeared in a print published in this place We deemed the assertion so absurd as to require no explanation. But as it appears there is an attempt made to bandy it about, we have thought proper to publish an extract from the letter we received

"Seeing a piece published in the Chronicle of the Times of the 24th inst. mentioning that on the 31st of May, I, in a bar room in this place, (Orwigsburgh) in the presence of several persons, took from my pocket a letter which I had just received from Governor Hiester, and read therefrom a postscript in the following words: "*You must be on your guard, and exert yourselves, for if Shulze is elected you will face to the left about and lose your offices—but if you can manage to get Mr Gregg elected, he will re-appoint those who are at present in office!*"—I feel no hesitation in declaring the whole to be an INFAMOUS FALSEHOOD."

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Bucks county, to the editor of this paper, dated

June 23, 1823.

"The patent democrats of this county held their meeting in the county court house on the 14th of June, instant, and notwithstanding it had been regularly advertised for weeks in the public papers, and wonderful exertions made use of to rally their forces and unite the *democratic family*, as they wish to call themselves, in favor of Shulze for their governor, doleful to relate, they were not able to muster more than *thirteen*, independent of three arbitrators and the witnesses brought by authority, attending said arbitration. As Mr. Fox, one of the *patents*, was employed as counsel, they adjourned and went to the court house, and now say that there were thirty or forty at the meeting, when in fact the majority that was in the house during the time they read and passed their resolutions and sanctioned their address by three or four ayes, with faltering voices, and despairing countenances that bespoke their full assurance of defeat, walked from the arbitration to the court-house for the express purpose of witnessing a scene without a parallel It is a fact the people of Bucks have set their faces against *Legislative Caucussing*, and the *genuine democratic republicans* here are all in favor of Andrew Gregg for governor The leaders of the faction having received a lesson, adjourned until the 9th of September next, when our court will be in session, and no doubt they are in hopes of decoying in a number of spectators to make their next meeting have a better appearance You may depend on a large majority from Bucks in favor of the people's candidate—say from 12 to 15 hundred."

"Andrew Jackson it is said was opposed to a declaration of war, against Great Britain, at the time it was made, for the reason that the country was in too unprepared a state to encounter such a trial."

Thus speaks the Columbian Observer, a staunch *Shulze* paper of the 12th instant: Yet the whole pack open upon Mr. Gregg for having entertained the same opinion. He thought the country was not prepared, and proposed to authorize the issuing of letters of marque, which would have afforded time to make preparations: but this proposition being rejected, he voted for the declaration of war, and did in the cabinet, as Jackson did in the field, all in his power to sustain his country and prosper her arms in the conflict with Great Britain.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The advocates of Parson Shulze are a very difficult kind of people to please, and no one has been more unfortunate in hitting their fancy than Governor Hiester. As members of the legislature during the last two winters, they wrangled with him, let him *do* as he would; and since the wise men have risen, their agents will wrangle with him still.

It was whispered about, shortly after the nomination of Mr. Shulze that Gov Hiester was pleased with, and would support it. After the nomination of Mr. Gregg by the Lewistown Convention, it was openly declared, and propagated by means of the public prints in the interest of Mr. Shulze, that a rupture between the Governor and Mr Gregg had taken place, and it was thence given to be understood that Governor Hiester, in his capacity of a citizen, would oppose the election of Mr. Gregg.

Now if Governor Hiester, in his official capacity had been a passive instrument to register the edicts of the Legislature: if he had had no regard for the constitution, the public welfare, or the responsibility of his station—all would have passed off smoothly. He would have escaped traduction, and been complimented for intelligence and independence. And so likewise it would have at the present time, if he had in his private capacity, permitted the slanderous tales put in circulation with regard to his opposition to Mr. Gregg, to pass unnoticed The governor, however has, in each capacity, acted with a spirit and decision becoming a soldier of the revolution and the Chief Magistrate of a great Commonwealth; and in so doing has the honor of rendering himself obnoxious to the obloquy of of an ambitious legislative faction, and its unprincipled agents.

GOVERNOR HIESTER'S

Opinion respecting the nomination of Andrew Gregg, for the office of Chief Magistrate.

Extract of a letter from Governor HIESTER to a citizen of Philadelphia, dated,

Reading, June 27 1823

"The deliberations of the Lewistown Convention, resulted in the nomination of my worthy and respectable friend Andrew Gregg, Esq.—than whom no better choice could have been made His long experience in public life, in the councils of our nation; his acknowledged talents; his well known integrity in private as well as public stations; and above all, his sincere attachment to our republican institutions eminently qualify him for that station, and entitle him to the choice of his fellow citizens. I trust he will receive the support of all the friends of our republican institutions, to place him in the executive chair, at the next election, in which endeavor so far as my vote and influence will extend, I shall most cheerfully contribute, notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary in some of the presses."

From the Village Record.

The sprit of free inquiry is abroad.—We never knew it more so. Of Chester and Delaware counties we can speak with most confidence, for we know them best. Every day we learn of more and more Democratic Republicans, who voted for Mr Findlay, in 1820, who are coming out against the Legislative candidate. Many, the firmest friends of Mr. Findlay are among the most zealous opponents of Mr Shulze. The *man;* the *place* of nomination; the *mode* of nomition, are all unpopular.

It is here believed by many, that Mr. BRYAN WAS SACRIFICED through the influence of the Legislative Caucus, to conciliate his enemies.

Mr. Bryan is looked upon with an eye of suspicion by the Shulzeites. He is boldly complimented in public, but yet watched; and secretly their jealousies appear. ☞We allude to a FACT, which shall, by and by, be made known.

Cheerily—Cheerily. The friends of the Constitution and of Gregg, have every thing to animate them to a spirited canvass Be firm, good tempered, but on the alert, be *active*.—Activity in so good a cause, is power Every hour of frank and free discussion must add to our strength. Mr. Shulze has no intrinsic strength to build upon. Notoriously destitute of talents—without services to recommend him, he stands alone upon this ground—That he is the Legislative Candidate This is his main support.

The voice of the people is most clearly against Legislative interference in the choice of a Governor The good feelings and good principles of the people are, therefore, very naturally and very properly against him

The Democratic Press, the ablest paper that supports Mr. Shulze, we have carefully noted. ☞The whole burden of its song is—Mr. Shulze is the Democratic candidate—the Democratic party is united in his favor—he will succeed by 30,000 majority—He will walk over the course—Gregg is the Federal candidate!

We ask reasonable, sober and discreet men to look at this. If Mr Binns *could* urge any evidence of talents on the part of Mr. Shulze—If he could urge any services on the part of Mr. Shulze, would not he, who knows so well how to do it, do so? Does he not, then, by confining himself chiefly to the rallying cry of 30,000 majority! Walk over the course! Democratic candidate! &c. show that he looks upon these as the only hope of Mr. Shulze? As the only ground on which he can be supported?

How different is the course pursued in relation to Mr. Gregg. His supporters say, and say with candor and truth, both the candidates belong to the Democratic party. To his claim of being an orthodox Democrat, the friends of Mr. Gregg add, beyond what the friends of Mr. Shulze can urge—viz: That he was the personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, having been in Congress with the two latter; having been on intimate and confidential terms with them all, in times when the real Democracy of a man was tested.

Mr. Gregg has also been twice elected President of the Senate, by the votes of that body. This is an important fact, as it is evidence at once of his pure Democracy and distinguished talents.

The storm may rage as it will—Party may clamor. Factions may roar, like the stormy ocean, dashing against a rocky precipice; yet these facts stand like the peak of Teneriffe, above the storm.—Clear sunshine settles on them—Every one can see them—as they will appear an hundred years hence—as our children will see them.

Look at Mr. Gregg through the medium of truth, Fellow Citizens, and how does he appear. A fine hale man of 65 years; the mark of thought, study, and deep reflection on his brow—his hair a little silvered, rather with meditation than age—his eye placid—mild, and illumined by a beam of piety.—In this man we see the old and faithful public servant—He was in Congress when Washington was President.

He was in Congress when Adams was President.

He was in Congress when Jefferson was President.

The people placed him there, a Democratic district; at one time the united Democracy of the state. He served with intelligence, faithfulness, and to their satisfaction.

He was elevated to the Senate. That honorable body gave him the most unequivocal proof of their confidence and esteem. At two different times, they elected him to preside over them

The more the people compare these two characters, with their own good sense and their own good feelings; a spirit of honest pride for Pennsylvania: a genuine feeling of patriotism which is superior to the influence of narrow prejudice and party views, will prevail.

☞And every day's discussion from this hour to the election, will add to the friends of Andrew Gregg, and increase his majority.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books; among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor,* and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's History is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning, viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W H. Crawford:—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological and Geographical information." "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament meminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty, for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination. We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to g[illegible] that name; but how often are we disappoi[illegible] how often does all the promptitude, all [illegible] of our favorite pupil, turn out to be no[illegible] more than the effervescence of a ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominent faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vividi animi*, by the [illegible] ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself [illegible] the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy; and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the [illegible]rsal Preceptor contains almost all concerning [illegible] arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy, unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this, in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woo[illegible] Geography, Butler's History, and the [illegible] work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who [illegible]not so much as tell where the Greeks and R[illegible] lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce.* Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and g[illegible]ct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect. It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better [illegible] at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, [illegible] to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms [illegible]

July [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets

PITTSBURGH,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or a view of the present state of all the *Kingdoms, States and Colonies* in the known world; in 2 volumes, octavo. The whole comprehending a complete *System of Modern Geography*. Accompanied by a *General Atlas of the World*, containing sixty-three maps: *By Jedediah Morse, D. D.* Seventh (latest) edition, 1819.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, or a view of the present state of the World. With an appendix, containing statistical tables of the *Population, Commerce, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt*, and various institutions of the United States; and general views of Europe and the World. By Sidney E. Morse, A. M First edition, 1822.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, *Ancient and Modern*, for the use of Schools, accompanied with an *Atlas*, adapted to the work. By Jedediah Morse, D. D and Sidney E. Morse, A. M. Twenty-third edition, 1822.

RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, on a new plan, designed to assist the memory by *Comparison and Classification;* with numerous engravings of Manners, Customs and Curiosities. Accompanied by an *Atlas*, exhibiting the prevailing *Religion, forms of Government*, degrees of civilization, and the comparative size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M. Second Edition, 1822.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan *adapted* to the *capacity of youth;* and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by engravings By Rev. Charles A. Goodrich. First Edition, 1822.

The following Recommendations have been politely furnished of the three last works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

By Rev Mr BRUCE, *Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. Mr* BLACK. *Professor of Ancient Languages—and Rev* E. P. SWIFT, *Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the Western University of Pennsylvania.*

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1823.

Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas; and Goodrich's History of the U. States; and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools, historical reading should accompany geographical research; that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success. It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world, only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them; but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known; though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants,

(Signed,)

ROB'T. BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N. B. We have seen no school atlasses so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c.

As school books, I consider them of the *first rate;* each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars. The authors, by combining the operations of *memory* and *judgment* in the attainment of knowledge, and at the same time, presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlasses are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25.—3t.]

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. [illegible]

Just Published,
And for Sale by

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh,

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.

July 25.—[illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1823.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and of this county no doubt recollect what great exertions were made by the friends of Mr. Shulze to procure the attendance of a great concourse of people at their party on the 4th of July — They know that circulars were sent to every part of the county, soliciting the attendance of their friends, and forcibly impressing on their minds the policy and necessity of making a formidable appearance on that occasion; that strangers, visiters in Pittsburgh, the friends of Mr. Gregg, and persons not entitled to vote, were pressed to attend; that the price of the dinner was fixed at the low rate of fifty cents each; and finally, that respectable and high spirited men were insulted by the offer of this cheap dinner and drink *gratis*.

The citizens of Pittsburgh also well know, that the efforts of the friends of Mr. Shulze proved completely abortive; that in the evening of that day they were excessively humbled and mortified, and that they returned to town, not with the flaunting banners and triumphant looks of victors, but rather with the lengthened visage and desolate appearance of a *routed* army--defeat.disaster and dismay were strongly indicated in the countenances of the friends of the legislative candidate. There were, however, many persons who thought not of the *great object* of the meeting. strangers; men not qualified to vote, and friends of Mr. Gregg, who returned home not much grieved at the discomfiture of the Shulzeites.

This was all well known to the citizens of Pittsburgh generally; but the friends of Mr. Gregg were not disposed to increase the mortification, or to rejoice over the misery of the humble; and although they did often, in private. jeer the Shulzeites about *the mountain in labor*, yet it was always done laughingly and in good humor, with no design to proclaim it to the world.

As it was thought that the friends of the caucus candidate were so much dismayed by the result of their *unparalleled exertions* that they would be well satisfied to let it sink into oblivion, the friends of Gregg were contented But the following extract from a letter to the immaculate Binns, dated at Pittsburgh. 2d July, 1823, and published in the Democratic Press of the 10th instant --while it acknowledges the *unparalleled exertions* of the friends of Mr Shulze seems to form the basis of a future highly exaggerated account of this well planned, but ill executed *ruse de guerre*.

When I assert that this *ruse de guerre* was badly executed, I hope that the chief engineer will not think that I underrate his genius; on the contrary,I deem him a very Hannibal in a political campaign. "He did what man could do, what mortal could do more?" Even Napoleon, for want of men, was conquered at Waterloo

But while I do justice to the manner in which the advance was conducted.regard for my own reputation as a military critic, compels me to say that the retreat was badly managed; in fact, it became a disorderly rout Suffering the enemy to obtain a precise knowledge of their disposable force, was as great a solecism in politics, as it would have been in war, and such mismanagement. in an engineer so old and experienced, could only arise from the excessive distress and confusion of a decisive defeat.

Exhausted, indeed. must be the resources of a country or party. when the genius of an Hannibal was exerted in vain

"In *Allegheny County* we will beat them 'by at *least* 300. You may think I am too 'sanguine. In this city we have had two meet'ings, whose proceedings you have seen.—'They have every evidence of the complete 'union of the party. I could mention to you 'the names of *fifty federal Protestants* in the 'circumference of my acquaintance that will 'oppose Gregg,as supported by a combination 'of the whole Catholic vote of the State.—'There never was so *much activity on our 'side before within the recollection of the old'est man to have a great dinner on the 4th*—'and already, Sir, *have 200 democrats sub'scribed* within the city "

Mr Binns, by publishing the letter from which the above is extracted, has thrown the gauntlet to the friends of the constitution, and I will readily take it up. In Pittsburgh it is certainly unnecessary to point out all the inaccuracies in this extract; it will be sufficient to say that the only truth contained in it. is the statement relative to the *great exertions* of the Shulzeites to procure a "great dinner on the fourth of July"

Now let us look to the result of these *unparalleled exertions;* and here it will be necessary to give a brief history of the whole affair. About the 10th or 15th of June, the Committee of Arrangement engaged Mr. George Beale to prepare a dinner for from three to five hundred persons, on the following terms—They agreed to pay him one hundred dollars certain, and fifty cents for each person over two hundred, that would dine with them.

By the way, George Beale is a pretty shrewd fellow; he knew the extent of public feeling too well to risk his cash upon a Shulze dinner, unless the Committee would indemnify him against accidents. The dinner is now over, and the Committee have paid Mr. Beale one hundred dollars.

These are the facts of the case--and to my mind they prove most conclusively that there could not have been *more* than 200 persons present—according to the terms of the contract there might have been *less*. It is said by some disinterested persons, who had good means of information, that the exact number was 136—Some zealous office-hunters assert that there were about 230 persons present.

Now one of two conclusions follows irresistably—either the number present did not exceed 200, or the Committee have fed and feasted every man above that number at the sole expense of George Beale—thus cheating [illegible] out of fifty cents for every such man.—But as it is morally impossible, that upright men like those composing the committee would wrong him out of one cent, it follows that there could not have been more than 200 persons present and might have been less.—And of these, some were not citizens of the state,some were undecided, some had no vote. some were favorable to Mr. Gregg.

Such is the result of the *unparalleled exertions* of the supporters of the legislative candidate in Allegheny county. And yet the writer of the letter would venture to say that Shulze will have a majority of 300 votes in this county.

Gregg will most assuredly have a majority of from 250 to 500.

BARNEY.

For the Gazette.

The "Columbian Observer," a Shulzeite paper, states that if Binns were to support Gregg it would gain to Shulze 10,000 votes; of course his supporting Shulze will gain Gregg 10,000 votes. I think he is probably correct: let us see what would be the result of the election upon this principle—At the last election the votes were, for Mr Hiester 67 900, for Mr. Findlay 66.300—majority 1.600. Mr. Binns was then with us and lost us 10,000 votes—now he is against us and will gain us 10,000 votes,—therefore Mr. Gregg will have 77 900 votes—Mr. Shulze 56.300—majority 21.600.

This will be Mr. Gregg's majority, without counting any thing for his superior popularity and the increased population of the state upon data furnished by the strenuous friend of Shulze.

COCKER.

From the Columbian Observer, a warm Shulze paper.

We understand several hundred Democrats of the City and County were prevented from celebrating the 4th of July with their Fellow Citizens at the *Schuylkill Navigation Inn*, by the presence of *John Binns!* It is said Mr. *Norvell* left the company with indignation, when he perceived that *Arch Apostate* contaminating the atmosphere of '76!

It is said Binns was apprised that his *absence* would be *highly gratifying* to the company, on the 4th! Notwithstanding he obtruded himself, and met what he deserved—the contempt of all honest politicians, and all honorable men.

800 Majority for Gregg.

The small county of *Delaware* will give Mr. *Gregg* almost a unanimous vote Those who are disposed to *disbelieve* that his majority will be 800 or upwards, are requested to bear this paragraph in mind in October next We have such information with regard to public opinion in Delaware county, as induces us to believe this majority is rather *under* than *over* rated.

[*Berks Journal.*

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

We have had in our possession, since the 25th of June last, a letter from Henry W. Conrad, Esq prothonotary of Schuylkill county, in refutation of a certain article which appeared in a print published in this place We deemed the assertion so absurd as to require no explanation. But as it appears there is an attempt made to bandy it about, we have thought proper to publish an extract from the letter we received

"Seeing a piece published in the Chronicle "of the Times of the 24th inst. mentioning "that on the 31st of May, I, in a bar room in "this place. (Orwigsburgh) in the presence of "several persons. took from my pocket a letter which I had just received from Governor "Hiester, and read therefrom a postscript in "the following words: "*You must be on your "guard. and exert yourselves. for if Shulze is elected you will face to the left about and lose "your offices—but if you can manage to get Mr "Gregg elected, he will re appoint those who are "at present in office!*"—I feel no hesitation in "declaring the whole to be an INFAMOUS "FALSEHOOD."

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Bucks county, to the editor of this paper, dated

June 23, 1823.

"The patent democrats of this county held their meeting in the county court house on the 14th of June, instant, and notwithstanding it had been regularly advertised for weeks in the public papers, and wonderful exertions made use of to rally their forces and unite the *democratic family*, as they wish to call themselves, in favor of Shulze for their governor, doleful to relate, they were not able to muster more than *thirteen*. independent of three arbitrators and the witnesses brought by authority, attending said arbitration. As Mr. Fox, one of the *patents*, was employed as counsel, they adjourned and went to the court house, and now say that there were thirty or forty at the meeting. when in fact the majority that was in the house during the time they read and passed their resolutions and sanctioned their address by three or four ayes, with faltering voices. and despairing countenances that bespoke their full assurance of defeat, walked from the arbitration to the court-house for the express purpose of witnessing a scene without a parallel It is a fact the people of Bucks have set their faces against *Legislative Caucussing*. and the *genuine democratic republicans* here are all in favor of Andrew Gregg for governor The leaders of the faction having received a lesson, adjourned until the 9th of September next. when our court will be in session. and no doubt they are in hopes of decoying in a number of spectators to make their next meeting have a better appearance You may depend on a large majority from Bucks in favor of the people's candidate—say from 12 to 15 hundred."

"Andrew Jackson it is said was opposed to a declaration of war against Great Britain, at the time it was made. for the reason that the country was in too unprepared a state to encounter such a trial."

Thus speaks the Columbian Observer. a staunch *Shulze* paper of the 12th instant: Yet the whole pack open upon Mr. Gregg for having entertained the same opinion. He thought the country was not prepared, and proposed to authorize the issuing of letters of marque, which would have afforded time to make preparations: but this proposition being rejected, he voted for the declaration of war, and did in the cabinet, as Jackson did in the field, all in his power to sustain his country and prosper her arms in the conflict with Great Britain.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

The advocates of Parson Shulze are a very difficult kind of people to please, and no one has been more unfortunate in hitting their fancy than Governor Hiester. As members of the legislature during the last two winters, they wrangled with him, let him *do* as he would; and since the wise men have risen, their agents will wrangle with him still.

It was whispered about, shortly after the nomination of Mr. Shulze that Gov Hiester was pleased with. and would support it. After the nomination of Mr. Gregg by the Lewistown Convention, it was openly declared, and propagated by means of the public prints in the interest of Mr. Shulze, that a rupture between the Governor and Mr Gregg had taken place,and it was thence given to be understood that Governor Hiester. in his capacity of a citizen, would oppose the election of Mr. Gregg.

Now if Governor Hiester, in his official capacity had been a passive instrument to register the edicts of the Legislature: if he had had no regard for the constitution. the public welfare, or the responsibility of his station—all would have passed off smoothly. He would have escaped traduction. and been complimented for intelligence and independence. And so likewise it would have at the present time, if he had in his private capacity. permitted the slanderous tales put in circulation with regard to his opposition to Mr. Gregg to pass unnoticed The governor. however has, in each capacity, acted with a spirit and decision becoming a soldier of the revolution and the Chief Magistrate of a great Commonwealth; and in so doing has the honor of rendering himself obnoxious to the obloquy of of an ambitious legislative faction, and its unprincipled agents.

GOVERNOR HIESTER'S

Opinion respecting the nomination of Andrew Gregg, for the office of Chief Magistrate.

Extract of a letter from Governor HIESTER to a citizen of Philadelphia. dated,

Reading June 27 1823

"The deliberations of the Lewistown Convention, resulted in the nomination of my worthy and respectable friend Andrew Gregg. Esq.—than whom no better choice could have been made His long experience in public life, in the councils of our nation; his acknowledged talents; his well known integrity in private as well as public stations; and above all, his sincere attachment to our republican institutions eminently qualify him for that station. and entitle him to the choice of his fellow citizens. I trust he will receive the support of all the friends of our republican institutions, to place him in the executive chair. at the next election. in which endeavor so far as my vote and influence will extend, I shall most cheerfully contribute, notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary in some of the presses."

From the Village Record.

The sprit of free inquiry is abroad.—We never knew it more so. Of Chester and Delaware counties we can speak with most confidence, for we know them best. Every day we learn of more and more Democratic Republicans, who voted for Mr Findlay, in 1820, who are coming out against the Legislative candidate. Many, the firmest friends of Mr. Findlay are among the most zealous opponents of Mr Shulze. The *man;* the *place* of nomination; the *mode* of nomition, are all unpopular.

It is here believed by many, that Mr. BRYAN WAS SACRIFICED through the influence of the Legislative Caucus, to conciliate his enemies.

Mr. Bryan is looked upon with an eye of suspicion by the Shulzeites. He is boldly complimented in public, but yet watched; and secretly their jealousies appear. ☞We allude to a FACT, which shall, by and by, be made known.

Cheerily—Cheerily. The friends of the Constitution and of Gregg, have every thing to animate them to a spirited canvass Be firm, good tempered, but on the alert, be *active*.—Activity in so good a cause, is power Every hour of frank and free discussion must add to our strength. Mr. Shulze has no intrinsic strength to build upon. Notoriously destitute of talents—without services to recommend him, he stands alone upon this ground—That he is the Legislative Candidate This is his main support.

The voice of the people is most clearly against Legislative interference in the choice of a Governor The good feelings and good principles of the people are, therefore, very naturally and very properly against him

The Democratic Press, the ablest paper that supports Mr. Shulze, we have carefully noted. ☞The whole burden of its song is—Mr. Shulze is the Democratic candidate—the Democratic party is united in his favor—he will succeed by 30,000 majority—He will walk over the course—Gregg is the Federal candidate!

We ask reasonable, sober and discreet men to look at this. If Mr Binns *could* urge any evidence of talents on the part of Mr Shulze—If he could urge any services on the part of Mr. Shulze, would not he. who knows so well how to do it, do so? Does he not, then, by confining himself chiefly to the rallying cry of 30,000 majority! Walk over the course! Democratic candidate! &c. show that he looks upon these as the only hope of Mr. Shulze? As the only ground on which he can be supported?

How different is the course pursued in relation to Mr. Gregg. His supporters say, and say with candor and truth, both the candidates belong to the Democratic party. To his claim of being an orthodox Democrat, the friends of Mr. Gregg add, beyond what the friends of Mr. Shulze can urge—viz: That he was the personal and political friend of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, having been in Congress with the two latter: having been on intimate and confidential terms with them all, in times when the real Democracy of a man was tested.

Mr. Gregg has also been twice elected President of the Senate, by the votes of that body. This is an important fact,as it is evidence at once of his pure Democracy and distinguished talents.

The storm may rage as it will—Party may clamor. Factions may roar, like the stormy ocean, dashing against a rocky precipice; yet these facts stand like the peak of Teneriffe, above the storm.—Clear sunshine settles on them—Every one can see them—as they will appear an hundred years hence—as our children will see them.

Look at Mr. Gregg through the medium of truth, Fellow Citizens, and how does he appear. A fine hale man of 65 years; the mark of thought. study, and deep reflection on his brow—his hair a little silvered, rather with meditation than age—his eye placid—mild, and illumined by a beam of piety.—In this man we see the old and faithful public servant—He. was in Congress when Washington was President.

He was in Congress when Adams was President.

He was in Congress when Jefferson was President.

The people placed him there, a Democratic district; at one time the united Democracy of the state. He served with intelligence, faithfulness, and to their satisfaction.

He was elevated to the Senate. That honorable body gave him the most unequivocal proof of their confidence and esteem. At two different times, they elected him to preside over them

The more the people compare these two characters, with their own good sense and their own good feelings; a spirit of honest pride for Pennsylvania: a genuine feeling of patriotism which is superior to the influence of narrow prejudice and party views, will prevail.

☞And every day's discussion from this hour to the election, will add to the friends of Andrew Gregg, and increase his majority.

EDUCATION.

WALTER SCOTT,

TAKES the liberty of informing the citizens, that he has considerably altered the plan of instruction in his Academy, by the introduction of new and much approved elementary books; among which are *Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, Blair's Universal Preceptor,* and *Lavoisne's Atlas.* Woodbridge's Geography has been adopted as a substitute for Willet's It has great merit as an elementary work—and has received the approbation of De Witt Clinton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, and other patrons of literature. Butler's history is in a chatechetical form; the very general reception it has met with, sufficiently recommends it. Its plan is simple, and adapted to the capacities of youth. The Universal Preceptor, a work of 316 pages, 18mo. contains the elements of no fewer than 31 different branches of learning,viz: Geography, Astronomy, Mechanics, Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, Metallurgy, Architecture, &c. &c. with several branches of luxurious knowledge, as Physics, Metaphysics, Heraldry, &c. &c. Lavoisne's Atlas has been thus commended by W H. Crawford:—"I consider it the most successful effort of the age, to facilitate the acquisition of Historical, Genealogical, Chronological and Geographical information" "And I shall be happy," says Chas. C. Pinkney, "to see it received in all our schools." Of this superb Atlas, the President of St. Mary's College says, "Indocti discant, ament meminisse periti." The Academy is furnished with a pair of Globes, for the solution of problems.

It is well known that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of a teacher, is that endless variety of mental capacity he meets with among his boys. In some he sees reason elevated almost to intuition; in others degraded to mere instinct. This makes it extremely difficult always to discriminate with certainty between incapacity and negligence. The above course is intended to obviate this difficulty, for while it affords the fairest field for juvenile exertion and talent, it is, at the same time, suited to the lowest degree of industry and intellect. Boys, at school, discover a strong predilection for every thing novel in their studies, and are very apt to impose upon us by this strong seeming bent of inclination. We flatter ourselves that it is genius, and are always ready, and even forward to give it that name; but how often are we disappointed, and how often does all the promptitude, all the fire of our favorite pupil, turn out to be nothing more than the effervescence of an ephemeral and shallow curiosity! Yet it is said there is a predominant faculty in the mind of every child, and that it is half the teacher's art to detect it. Indeed it is but to make the boy a mere drudge to push him forward in the studies for which he has neither relish nor capacity. Besides, this predominant faculty is perhaps never the same in any two boys in the same school; and if it is, it exists in such different degrees of heat and rapidity, that scarce two out of twenty are found capable of progressing together. If there does exist a predominent faculty in the mind of every child, and if it is at all important to know it, what means are to be employed to make the discovery? Is the child to be entirely neglected, until this *vis vividi animi,* by the sheer ardor of its own intensity, lifts itself up above all the other powers of the mind, and beckons to us for culture and assistance?—Surely not. Are we to tie down the child to a single branch of study, say the digging up of definitions from a dictionary, and thus find a predominant faculty by making one—at the peril of all others? By no means.

W. S. requests the citizens of Pittsburgh to examine the above course, and see whether it be not well calculated to enrich the scholar's mind with general and correct views of almost all subjects; to enlarge, exercise and elevate his understanding; to furnish him with an infinite variety of words and phrases; to prepare him for the study of language and philosophy; and, in short, to lay a substantial and certain basis for future and higher studies. And of what greater acquisitions are boys of 10 or 12 years of age capable? Indeed the Universal Preceptor contains almost all concerning the arts and sciences that can be taught in any Academy,unless the teacher should proceed to experiment and to the examination of nature; but this,in a school of boys, is impracticable, except in a very limited degree. Now with all the varied knowledge of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge's Geography, Butler's History, and the great work of Lavoisne, may we not hope that the predominant faculty in the mind of our pupil will ultimately attach itself to some peculiar and favorite branch, and that he himself will be thus borne forward in his studies with alacrity and success? How infinitely better prepared for our University is the boy with all this accession of knowledge, than he who cannot so much as tell where the Greeks and Romans lived, or even afford one a definition of the term Philosophy?

It is hoped this course is at least preparatory to the lessons and prelections of *Principal Bruce.* Let it be observed too that the study of the Universal Preceptor, Woodbridge, Butler, and Lavoisne, is not to interfere with the other equally useful branches, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geometry, Arithmetic, &c All these likewise will be carefully attended to.

Mr. Blair allows two years for committing the Universal Preceptor; some of W. S's boys, however, shall have performed this task in about one third of that time. And for their present knowledge of its contents, W. S. would beg leave to refer to their parents, before whom he has had the pleasure of twice examining them. After a vacation of a month, the Academy will open on the 18th of August, when 10 or 12 more scholars may find admittance. The greatest attention will be paid to their attendance and good conduct, and all shall be treated with the utmost tenderness and respect It is hoped that the superior utility of this course will be better illustrated at the intended quarterly examinations.

Academy in Mr. Church's house, next door to Dr. Agnew's, Wood street. Terms moderate.

July 25.—3t.

NEW BOOKS.

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets

PITTSBURGH,

HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY; or a view of the present state of all the *Kingdoms, States and Colonies* in the known world; in 2 volumes, octavo. The whole comprehending a complete *System of Modern Geography*. Accompanied by a *General Atlas of the World*, containing sixty-three maps: *By Jedediah Morse, D. D.* Seventh (latest) edition, 1819.

A NEW SYSTEM OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, or a view of the present state of the World. With an appendix, containing statistical tables of the *Population, Commerce, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt*, and various institutions of the United States; and general views of Europe and the World. By Sidney E. Morse, A. M First edition, 1822.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY, *Ancient and Modern*, for the use of Schools, accompanied with an *Atlas*, adapted to the work. By Jedediah Morse, D. D and Sidney E. Morse, A. M. Twenty-third edition, 1822.

RUDIMENTS OF GEOGRAPHY, on a new plan, designed to assist the memory by *Comparison and Classification;* with numerous engravings of Manners, Customs and Curiosities. Accompanied by an *Atlas*, exhibiting the prevailing *Religion, forms of Government*, degrees of civilization, and the comparative size of Towns, Rivers, and Mountains. By William C. Woodbridge, A. M. Second Edition, 1822.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan *adapted* to the *capacity of youth;* and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illustrated by engravings By Rev. Charles A. Goodrich. First Edition, 1822.

The following Recommendations have been politely furnished of the three last works.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

By Rev Mr Bruce, Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy —Rev. Mr Black, Professor of Ancient Languages —and Rev E. P. Swift, Professor of Logic and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, in the Western University of Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1823.

Mr. Loomis,

SIR—At your request we have examined Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas, Morse and Son's School Geography and Atlas; and Goodrich's History of the U. States; and are convinced that a greater favor could scarcely be done to the youth of the western country than to put into their hands these excellent works. In schools, historical reading should accompany geographical research; that while the mind is making exertions to recollect particular positions on the globe, it may remember also the events which took place among them

The small Geography of Woodbridge is most admirably calculated to make the learner travel over the face of his map, and to make him examine, compare, and recollect, to be expert in his answers; and with a becoming attention it will crown him with complete success. It has a treasure of knowledge, but as the gold in the mine is not got without digging, so its author has wisely presumed to claim the industry of the student, and to make him intelligent and acquainted with the world, only through those means which, sharpening his intellect and cultivating his powers, are preparatory to more advanced studies.

The Morses' Geography proclaims that its authors have made great improvements in the present edition. The former editions were excellent, but the present, in our opinion, very far surpasses any compend of geography of its size that is to be obtained. The variety, and the accuracy of the Geographical knowledge that it exhibits, is truly a delightful feast even to the intelligent. To boys of ten or twelve years of age, it will present such a view of the world as must be extremely useful and never can be effaced.

Goodrich's History of the United States has several striking excellencies. The distinction of the more important events and topics in a larger letter, is a wise and kind arrangement for the young scholar. The narrative is besides lively, lucid and impartial. We do not know any family of little books that have, all about the same time, made their appearance in our part of the country, with so much good sense, plain manners, and countenances that tell that they must do good.—At your request we have sent you our opinion of them; but we think any recommendation of them quite unnecessary. They will soon be known; though not sooner than they deserve.

With much respect, Sir,
We have the honor to be
Your humble and obedient servants

(Signed,)

ROB'T. BRUCE,
JOHN BLACK,
E. P. SWIFT.

N. B. We have seen no school atlasses so finely executed.

By Rev. Joseph Stockton, A. M. Author of the Western Calculator, &c.

As school books, I consider them of the *first rate;* each possessing in an unusual degree all the requisites for a book designed for young scholars. The authors, by combining the operations of *memory* and *judgment* in the attainment of knowledge, and at the same time,presenting this knowledge in a natural and connected system, appear to me, to have left nothing more to be expected or even desired, either in the plan or execution of their books.

Both the Atlasses are finished in a style of neatness and accuracy superior to any of the kind I have ever seen.

[July 25.—3t.]

DIVIDEND.

Pittsburgh. July 23, 1823.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of "THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION," on the 21st inst. a dividend was declared of five per cent. on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months.

Geo. [illegible],
[illegible]nt.

Just Published,
And for Sale by

LUKE LOOMIS,

Market, between 3d and 4th Streets, Pittsburgh.

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE of the *Appropriation* which is the nature of *Saving Faith*, stated and illustrated: in several Discourses. By John Anderson, D. D. Minister of the Gospel in the Associate Congregations of Mill Creek, and Racoon, near Pittsburgh. Third Edition.

July 25.—3t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1823.

☞ *Some communications, and other articles, intended to be inserted to-day, are crowded out to make room for the favors of advertising customers.*

☞ *For Foreign News, see 1st page.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—On Tuesday last, the writer, in company with a large and respectable male and female audience, attended the examination of the pupils under the care of Messrs. SMITH & STONE, at their Academy in Fourth street; and to afford you the interest that was generally excited by the performances of the youth upon that occasion is impossible. This school, under the superintendance of Mr. Smith, has been in existence only two or three months. Many of the scholars have made extraordinary advancements in literature for so short a period of education.—It is hoped that the efforts of Mr. Smith to promote the education of youth, will be suitably remunerated.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1823.

Foreign.—French and English papers to the 2d and 4th of June, have been received. The former say, that negotiations will soon be followed by peace in Spain; the latter, that the Spaniards will not treat with their invaders, while they remain within their territories. Angouleme had formed a regency at Madrid. The French give accounts of several small affairs in which they defeated the Spaniards. They say Gen. Vallin pursued the constitutional troops who retired from Madrid, killed many, took 60 prisoners, and that 35 baggage wagons and 40,000 francs fell into his hands. Mina still kept up a flying warfare, and appeared to occupy the attention of several French corps.

A Revolution is said to have taken place in in Portugal. A strong party had declared for the King and against the Constitution, and altho' they did not appear to be countenanced by the King, had obtained the supremacy at Lisbon.

The knowing ones, who prosecute the war in the Statesman, really deserve the thanks of Mr. Gregg, for the pains they are at to show how sternly democratic and patriotic his votes were against the Alien and Sedition Bills. Surely to represent those bills as the most high-handed and intolerant acts of federal times, and to show the danger there was in opposing them, during that "reign of terror," is the very best mode of showing the true, bold, and fearless democracy, of Mr. Gregg: and it is doing for him what federalists could not so successfully do, if they wished; for federalists of the present day, whatever their opinions may be of the high handed measures of those times, and however moderate, and tolerant their present political opinions, are still charged by their opponents with having a warm side to principles which the Adamses themselves are supposed to have deserted, and are allowed no credit for remaining true to others, which democracy itself, when in power has been obliged by necessity to embrace.

If, as a reason for abusing those laws so liberally, it be deemed necessary for the patent writers to assert that a writer in this Gazette has defended them, there is not much room for complaint on our part; especially as they, almost in the same breath, make another assertion, which is *true*,—that it was the law respecting "alien *enemies*," that the Gazette correspondent defended, and not the "alien and sedition bills."

There is one other act of justice, which, if the patent writers would perform it, would afford still further evidence of their disposition to enable the people to form a fair estimate in the case before them. Having shown Mr. Gregg's friendliness to foreigners, and his readiness to admit them early to the rights of citizenship;—if they would now proceed to show Mr. Shulze's disposition respecting the rights of both native and adopted citizens, as exhibited by the bill which he reported and advocated, to deprive 28,000 freemen of a representation in the national legislature, they would afford the people a fair opportunity to make their own comparisons and draw their own conclusions, as to the character in this respect, of the two candidates for the Governor's chair.

It will be observed that we have copied from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, a refutation of the Orwigsburgh Forgery, about Governor Hiester's saying in the postscript of a letter that the officers would retain their places, if Gregg should be elected. A false article respecting this matter appeared in the Statesman of last week, and is there stated to be "From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal." This was only adding one forgery to another; for that article never appeared in the B. & S. Journal. How does the Statesman account for this?

A new charge which the enemies of Mr Gregg have invented to injure him, is, that on the 20th June, 1812, after war was declared, he wrote a letter to a Peace Committee in Carlisle, abusing the war and its friends. They publish the letter which they allege to be his; but, sticklers as they are for seeing names at the bottom of public papers, to attest their authenticity, even where there are witnesses enough on the subject, they have not ventured to place his name at the foot of the production. Indeed the letter which they publish has internal evidence of being written by a member of the House of Representatives, who voted against the war, and not by Mr. Gregg, who was a Senator, and voted for it. There were two members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, who voted against the war, and one of these may have written the letter the patent folks now attribute to Mr Gregg. Speaking of this letter the editor of the Harrisburgh Commonwealth says: "The writer was a member of the House of Representatives, *and not of the Senate.*" And further, "if Mr. Gregg was the author of this letter, it is easy, very easy *to place his name to the foot of it*," and if any "who have given publicity to it heretofore, will hazard an experiment of this kind, we shall find no difficulty in saddling their memory with an imputation of *Forgery* easily to be substantiated in a court of justice."

Is Q. "also among the Prophets?"—The famous Nimrod Hughes, or some other equally curious and quizzical gentleman, under the signature of Q. makes in the last Statesman, a "statement of a *fact* which he wishes to be believed," which is, "that Mr. Shulze will be elected governor by a majority of 20,000 votes!" This is all fair enough; for the patent writers have as good a right, and seem to be just as capable, to state facts in the future, as in the past tense. But having failed in writing history entitled to belief, it is very questionable whether they will obtain more credit in the prophetic line.

As the patentees do not relish the Toasts given on the 4th of July, by Mr. Shulze's German neighbors, they have got up, as a set-off, a wonderful story of a federal toast, which "that day in *Lebanon* befell." The inventor of this new fiction is the famous truth-loving editor of the Columbian Observer, of Philadelphia, who published the news in his paper as early as the 14th inst., just 10 days after the occurrence should have taken place. How credible it is, that if Mr. Shulze had been [illegible], the [illegible] of the [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] miles along the [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible]! and how strange that it should be kept a secret at Harrisburgh and in the west until it was obtained from Philadelphia!

We do not gamble, and therefore cannot take advantage of the opportunity offered us by a paragraphist in the last Statesman, to win a new coat—if indeed that writer be worth one. Besides, it is not the practice of editors to disclose the names of their correspondents to gratify idle curiosity, much less to afford malignity the opportunity of traducing them.

Extract to the Editor, Harrisburgh, July 10, 1823.

"The present electioneering campaign is a most singular one. The friends of Shulze blow and bluster about the extraordinary changes in his favor; but when public meetings are held in favor of Mr. Gregg, we see the men there, active and determined, who had been counted on against him. It is said again, that it has settled down, so as to be a contest between democrat and federalist; but when a public meeting is held, we see the one in favor of Mr. Gregg attended almost exclusively by democrats. Such at least has been the experience in this place. These gentlemen loom large in bar-rooms, and the newspapers: but whenever any thing tangible is presented they dwindle into a contemptible minority. At the county meeting of the 21st ult. many attended and declared for Gregg, who supported Findlay three years ago, and the assemblage was very large. But on the 4th of July the company in favor of Mr. Gregg was overwhelming. The friends of Mr. Shulze had appointed their managers as early as the 14th of June—these had been unremittingly engaged in going from house to house, in town and country, using every artifice to get the people out with them—they gave it out that the citizens were all going together, &c. yet the Gregg party was most numerous by upwards of 100—and among them were seen from 50 to 80 of the most zealous supporters of Findlay in 1820. The Shulze men have been as quiet as mice ever since. They discover that the people are not to be taken in by the boasting of changes and majorities on the Shulze side; and this is the only kind of argument they have dealt in.

"The annunciation of the Lebanon toasts, by the friends of Mr Gregg, through one of the papers (the Chronicle) of this place, has not a little annoyed the advocates of Parson Shulze, to day. These toasts are characteristic of the people of Lebanon, who express their honest sentiments, without much regard to the *suaviter in modo*. A volunteer given by Valentine Shulze, the cousin of John Andrew, viz: "*John Andrew Shulze*—"*He is not fit: He shall not be the first officer in the state*"—contains a palpable hit, it being the same that was given by John Andrew Shulze six years ago, with the only difference that *he* had Joseph Hiester, where his kinsman has placed *him*. It is considered beyond a question, that Lebanon county will give a majority for Gregg. There is more heat there than in any other county.

"You may rely upon the entire East giving a much better vote for Gregg than was given to Hiester. It was urged upon the German population, previous to Hiester's election, that if he succeeded there would be a king—an established clergy &c—and now, when neither of these predictions have been realized; when the administration is seen to be as essentially democratic as ever it was; the fresh bugbears that are brought up to freighten the people from voting for Gregg are treated with contempt. The contest turns upon the merits of the two candidates, and herein Gregg has the advantage of Shulze by about 100 to 1."

SELECTED TOASTS

At Mifflintown.

Andrew Gregg, the people's candidate for Governor—a farmer, a scholar, a statesman, and an honest man. May his election next October to the executive chair, destroy the hopes of the would-be dictators to the freemen of this Commonwealth.

By Daniel Radebach—Andrew Gregg, the candidate of the people, in opposition to that of the legislature.

At Harrisburgh.

Joseph Hiester, Governor of Pennsylvania.—The Independent Chief Magistrate and dauntless supporter of the constitutional rights of the people: He will carry with him into retirement, the gratitude of his countrymen, for his public services.

Gen. Andrew Jackson—The Washington of our second war for Independence. He encountered perils and endured privations for his country, and the envious would have rewarded him with persecution and black ingratitude, but his countrymen place a more correct estimate upon his merits, and will exalt him to the highest office in their disposal.

Andrew Gregg—The veteran and enlightened statesman and estimable citizen; the candidate of the people for Governor of Pennsylvania.

By Henry Isett—Jackson and Liberty—Gregg and the Constitution.

AT LEBANON.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania—May those who have been accessary to the enactment of laws tending to its violation, be consigned to the shades of a private life.

The Governor of Pennsylvania—The mildness and firmness of his administration has endeared him to the people: they will honor and revere him, when he shall have retired to private life, while the archives of the state, will hand his name down to posterity, as the firm supporter of constitutional rights and privileges.

Andrew Gregg—The associate of Washington, the friend of Jefferson and the people, the industrious farmer, the profound and experienced statesman, faithful and long tried patriot, and true democratic republican, possessing a highly cultivated mind, vigorous constitution and powerful intellect; the pride, the boast, and the glory of his native state; of him it may be truly said, that he is the first among those worthies, whom all upright Pennsylvanians delight to honor, as their first and best of citizens. 9 cheers.

John Andrew Shulze—As a neighbor, harmless: as a politician—highly objectionable; destitute of talents, firmness, patriotism, experience, energy, or greatness of character, expansion of mind, or solidity of judgment, totally ignorant of the geography, wealth, internal resources, or the different interests of the State, a contemner and violator of the constitution, the illiterate statesman, and impotent preacher, and nominated by the intrigues of a designing legislature; patriotism compels us to say, that to such a man, so qualified, so nominated, though our neighbor, we cannot and will not give him our suffrages, for the first office in the gift of the people.

Congressional and State Caucuses—The nurseries of intrigue, and the hot-beds of corruption, cunningly devised by interested politicians to promote their own ambitious purposes; the people, ever watchful of their rights, will not suffer them to be infringed with impunity; a fatal overthrow awaits them at the ensuing election.

Military power—In strict subordination to the civil authority: the constitution paramount to both!!

The Minority of the last Legislature—The able advocates of the doctrines of the inviolability of the constitution, the zealous defenders of civil liberties, chartered rights, and religious principles. "Welldone good and faithful servants."—You merit and will reap a rich harvest of rewards in the approving hearts of your fellow-citizens.

The Majority of the last Legislature—The invaders of constitutional rights and privileges, the [illegible] of all that the people hold most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of any [illegible] [illegible]

The Hero of New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson, may he be elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people for the distinguished services he has rendered his country. 9 cheers.

By Mr. Valentine Shulze—*John Andrew Shulze;* "He is not fit, he shall not have the first office in the state."*

By Mr. Henry Kopenhaver.—*John A. Shulze*—The illiterate statesman; impotent preacher; the quart of Whiskey Militia Hero; the tool of Peter Frailey and Co.; the Legislative Caucus Candidate. May he retire in peace *without any rheumatic pains in his head.*

By Mr. Wm. Fisher—May the freemen of Pennsylvania elect a Governor in October next that did not forsake the pulpit for the sake of offices.

By Mr. Leonard Ramler, Jr.—*John A. Shulze*—The records of our Prothonotary's office, show that he is a mere transcribing clerk. A man who is not fit to be an arbitrator, cannot be fit for Governor.

By Mr. Jacob Stover, Jr.—*John A. Shulze*—The Germans of Lebanon county do not feel themselves honored by the nomination of an ignorant imbecile man for the office of Governor, and will not give him their votes.

**This toast was drank verbatim by John Andrew Shulze at a celebration of the 4th of July at which he was present; and Mr. V. Shulze has only substituted "John A. Shulze," for "Joseph Hiester."*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Monday the 4th day of August next:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Andrew Wilson*, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of lots laid out by George Miltenberger, No. 6, (being part of lots marked on General Woods' plan of Pittsburgh, No. 470 and 469,) fronting on Smithfield street twenty feet, and extending Eastwardly a parallel line with Seventh-street, one hundred and ten feet to Miltenberger's's Alley; along said alley twenty feet, thence one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house: Subject to the annual ground rent of ninety dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Andrew Wilson, at the suit of *W. Forward and James S. Craft.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Mark Stackhouse*, of, in and to four certain pieces or lots of ground in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: one of them being part of Lot No. 301: beginning on Third-street, at the corner of Lot No. 302, and running thence along the line of the said Lot, Northwardly a parallel line with Grant street 169 feet, or thereabouts, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, Eastwardly thirty-six feet nine inches, to Mahlon Rogers' line; thence by the said line Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts; thence Eastwardly a parallel line with Third street, six feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts, to Third street; and thence Westwardly by Third street, 42 feet 7 inches, to the place of beginning: On which are erected a large two story brick house and brick kitchen, and a two story frame house—One other of them, being situate in O'Hara's Extension of Pittsburgh, on the East side of Grant street: Beginning at the corner of Third and Grant streets, and running along Third street Eastwardly 30 feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street 30 feet; thence Westwardly a parallel line with Third street 30 feet, to Grant street; and thence by Grant street Northwardly 30 feet, to the beginning; on which are erected 2 two story frame houses, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. The remaining two of them being two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, marked in O'Harra's Extension aforesaid, No. 23 and 24: bounded by Third street; by Lot No. 25, 4, 5, and by Lot No. 22. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mark Stackhouse, at the suit of *James O'Harra's Executors.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Marshall Jones*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the South side of the Monongahela river, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill Lots, No. 56; bounded on the North by the Road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby; on the East by Lot No. 57; on the South by Manor Land, and on the West by Lot No. 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the Road or Ormsby's ground to High street or the Manor Land, on which said lot is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshall Jones, at the suit of *W. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Irwin*, of, in and to part of Lot No. 281 in the City of Pittsburgh: Beginning on Third street, at the corner of Lot No. 282, thence along Third street about twenty feet to another part of said Lot No. 281, formerly conveyed to Nathan Scothorn; thence parallel to the line of Lot No. 282 eighty feet, to ground formerly conveyed to Wm. Gamble; thence parallel to Third street about twenty feet to Lot No. 282; thence by line of said Lot No. 282 to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David Irwin, at the suit of *William Gamble.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Evans*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 152, in Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Redout Alley and Front street, running south 71 feet 3 inches, to the corner of the boiler house of the Steam Mill, thence by the boiler house westwardly 42 feet and 6 inches, to the N. W. corner of the same; thence southwardly by the boiler house 10 feet 9 inches; thence westwardly a parallel line with Water street, to line of No. 151; thence northwardly by said lot to Front street, and thence by Front street to the beginning; on which are erected a two sto-

ALSO, to the other part of lot No. 152, bounded by the above described portion of said lot, by Redout alley, by lot No. 151, and by Water street; being sixty feet on Water street, &c: on which are erected a two story stone Steam Mill, boiler house, store house, &c.—*ALSO*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 124, in Pittsburgh; bounded by lot No. 123, by an alley, by part of said lot No. 124, and by Liberty street, containing in front 30 feet, and extending back 112 feet, more or less; on which are erected four frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of *J. B. Trevor.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Ephraim Jordan*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of East Liberty, in the County of Allegheny, marked in Jacob Negley's plan of said Town, No. 58; bounded by and fronting on the Turnpike Road, about one hundred and twenty feet, and extending back about two hundred and eighty feet, more or less; on which there is erected a two story brick house, 46 feet by 20, a brick kitchen and a frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Ephraim Jordon, at the suit of *Jacob Negley.*

ALSO—By virtue of a pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale as aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *David Steele*, of, in and to a certain piece or tract of land, situate in St. Clair Township, bounded by lands of the heirs of James Kearns, dec'd. by Thomas Steele, by James Frew, Henry Harger and David Frew; containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less; on which are erected one log dwelling house and kitchen, a log stable and other buildings, and about fifty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Steele, at the suit of *Thomas Hulings.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Junior, of, in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz:—One tract called "Aurora,"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land, thence by the same north 38 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches, to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south 30 degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty-eight degrees east, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning: containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of landcleared.—*ALSO*,—One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land: thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 degrees west 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty-eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of *J. & G. Lindenberger.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Mary Sturgeon*, (being a life estate) of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 387, bounded by Wood street, Fifth Street, by lot No. 388, and by Diamond Alley; on which are erected a two story brick house and brick kitchen, and several other frame and log buildings—And *ALSO*, of, in and to lot No. 388, bounded by lot No. 387, by Diamond Alley, by lot No. 389, and by Fifth street; on which are erected several log and frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Sturgeon, at the suit of *Brown & Scott* and others, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823. }

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the
UNION CANAL
LOTTERY,
Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED, *for a short time.*

CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 6 Dollars,
BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Ashton-Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Also,
A large assortment of
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Suitable for Sabbath Schools.

July 25, 1823.—3t.

TRINITY CHURCH.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorized by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.

July 25. 3t*

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Rests; Tin in Boxes, Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.

Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on

Saturday, the 9th day of August

next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain Messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Samuel Dilworth, William Whitesides, and lands claimed by John Wallace, and others; situate and being in the Township of Ross, in the said county, late the estate of Andrew Jack, deceased.

L. Stewart,
Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed *Monday the 18th day of August next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Benjamin Gass,
Of Mifflin Township, Clothier.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
John Clark,
Of said City, Grocer.
George Richards,
Of said City Bricklayer.
William Highfield,
Of said City, Pensioner.
Thomas Tackaberry
Of said City, Merchant.
Samuel Richey.
Of said City, Blacksmith.
Jarred Small,
Of Pitt Township, Farmer.
Robert Anderson,
Of St Clair Township, late Constable.
Robert Cochran,
Of Fayette Township, Pensioner.
James Kerr,
Of St. Clair Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t sx.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET, and will be happy to execute all orders in [illegible] with which he may be favored, and [illegible] attention to receive [illegible] of patronage

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1823.

☞ *Some communications, and other articles, intended to be inserted to-day, are crowded out to make room for the favors of advertising customers.*

☞ *For Foreign News, see 1st page.*

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor,—On Tuesday last, the writer, in company with a large and respectable male and female audience, attended the examination of the pupils under the care of Messrs. SMITH & STONE, at their Academy in Fourth street; and to afford you the interest that was generally excited by the performances of the youth upon that occasion is impossible. This school, under the superintendance of Mr. Smith, has been in existence only two or three months. Many of the scholars have made extraordinary advancements in literature for so short a period of education.—It is hoped that the efforts of Mr. Smith to promote the education of youth, will be suitably remunerated.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1823.

Foreign.—French and English papers to the 2d and 4th of June, have been received. The former say, that negotiations will soon be followed by peace in Spain; the latter, that the Spaniards will not treat with their invaders, while they remain within their territories. Angouleme had formed a regency at Madrid. The French give accounts of several small affairs in which they defeated the Spaniards. They say Gen. Vailin pursued the constitutional troops who retired from Madrid, killed many, took 60 prisoners, and that 15 baggage wagons and 40,000 francs fell into his hands. Mina still kept up a flying warfare, and appeared to occupy the attention of several French corps.

A Revolution is said to have taken place in Portugal. A strong party had declared for the King and against the Constitution, and altho' they did not appear to be countenanced by the King, had obtained the supremacy at Lisbon.

The knowing ones, who prosecute the war in the Statesman, really deserve the thanks of Mr. Gregg, for the pains they are at to show how sternly democratic and patriotic his votes were against the Alien and Sedition Bills. Surely to represent those bills as the most high handed and intolerant acts of federal times, and to show the danger there was in opposing them, during that "reign of terror," is the very best mode of showing the true, bold, and fearless democracy, of Mr. Gregg: and it is doing for him what federalists could not so successfully do, if they wished; for federalists of the present day, whatever their opinions may be of the high handed measures of those times, and however moderate, and tolerant their present political opinions, are still charged by their opponents with having a warm side to principles which the Adamses themselves are supposed to have deserted, and are allowed no credit for remaining true to others, which democracy itself, when in power has been obliged by necessity to embrace.

If, as a reason for abusing those laws so liberally, it be deemed necessary for the patent writers to assert that a writer in this Gazette has defended them, there is not much room for complaint on our part; especially as they, almost in the same breath, make another assertion, which is *true*,—that it was the law respecting "alien *enemies*," that the Gazette correspondent defended, and not the "alien and sedition bills."

There is one other act of justice, which, if the patent writers would perform it, would afford still further evidence of their disposition to enable the people to form a fair estimate in the case before them. Having shown Mr. Gregg's friendliness to foreigners, and his readiness to admit them early to the rights of citizenship;—if they would now proceed to show Mr. Shulze's disposition respecting the rights of both native and adopted citizens, as exhibited by the bill which he reported and advocated, to deprive 28,000 freemen of a representation in the national legislature, they would afford the people a fair opportunity to make their own comparisons and draw their own conclusions, as to the character in this respect, of the two candidates for the Governor's chair.

* * *

It will be observed that we have copied from the Berks and Schuylkill Journal, a refutation of the Orwigsburgh Forgery, about Governor Hiester's saying in the postscript of a letter that the officers would retain their places, if Gregg should be elected. A false article respecting this matter appeared in the Statesman of last week, and is there stated to be "From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal." This was only adding one forgery to another; for that article never appeared in the B. & S. Journal. How does the Statesman account for this?

A new charge which the enemies of Mr Gregg have invented to injure him, is, that on the 20th June, 1812, after war was declared, he wrote a letter to a Peace Committee in Carlisle, abusing the war and its friends. They publish the letter which they allege to be his; but, sticklers as they are for seeing names at the bottom of public papers, to attest their authenticity, even where there are witnesses enough on the subject, they have not ventured to place his name at the foot of the production. Indeed the letter which they publish has internal evidence of being written by a member of the House of Representatives, who voted against the war, and not by Mr. Gregg, who was a Senator, and voted for it. There were two members of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania, who voted against the war, and one of these may have written the letter the patent folks now attribute to Mr Gregg. Speaking of this letter the editor of the Harrisburgh Commonwealth says: "The writer was a member of the House of Representatives, *and not of the Senate.*" And further, "if Mr. Gregg was the author of this letter, it is easy, very easy *to place his name to the foot of it,*" and if any "who have given publicity to it heretofore, will hazard an experiment of this kind, we shall find no difficulty in saddling their memory with an imputation of *Forgery* easily to be substantiated in a court of justice."

Is Q. "also among the Prophets?"—The famous Nimrod Hughes, or some other equally curious and quizzical gentleman, under the signature of Q. makes in the last Statesman, a "statement of a *fact* which he wishes to be believed," which is, "that Mr. Shulze will be elected governor by a majority of 20,000 votes!!" This is all fair enough; for the patent writers have as good a right, and seem to be just as capable, to state facts in the future, as in the past tense. But having failed in writing history entitled to belief, it is very questionable whether they will obtain more credit in the prophetic line.

As the patentees do not relish the Toasts given on the 4th of July, by Mr. Shulze's German neighbors, they have got up, as a set-off, a wonderful story of a federal mob, which "that day in *Lebanon* befell." The inventor of this new fiction is the famous truth-loving editor of the Columbian Observer, of Philadelphia, who published the news in his paper *as early* as the 14th inst., just 10 days after the occurrence should have taken place. How credible it is, that if Mr. Shulze had been mobbed, the news of the outrage would be *ten days* in travelling twenty-five miles along the turnpike, especially when there would be such eagerness to spread the information! and how strange that it should be kept a secret at Harrisburgh and in the west until it was obtained from Philadelphia!

* * *

We do not gamble, and therefore cannot take advantage of the opportunity offered us by a paragraphist in the last Statesman, to win a new coat—if indeed that writer be worth one. Besides, it is not the practice of editors to disclose the names of their correspondents to gratify idle curiosity, much less to afford malignity the opportunity of traducing them.

Extract to the Editor, Harrisburgh, July 10, 1823.

"The present electioneering campaign is a most singular one. The friends of Shulze blow and bluster about the extraordinary changes in his favor; but when public meetings are held in favor of Mr. Gregg, we see the men there, active and determined, who had been counted on against him. It is said again, that it has settled down, so as to be a contest between democrat and federalist; but when a public meeting is held, we see the one in favor of Mr. Gregg attended almost exclusively by democrats. Such at least has been the experience in this place. These gentlemen loom large in bar-rooms, and the newspapers: but whenever any thing tangible is presented they dwindle into a contemptible minority. At the county meeting of the 21st ult. many attended and declared for Gregg, who supported Findlay three years ago, and the assemblage was very large. But on the 4th of July the company in favor of Mr. Gregg was overwhelming. The friends of Mr. Shulze had appointed their managers as early as the 14th of June—these had been unremittingly engaged in going from house to house, in town and country, using every artifice to get the people out with them—they gave it out that the citizens were all going together, &c. yet the Gregg party was most numerous by upwards of 100—and among them were seen from 50 to 80 of the most zealous supporters of Findlay in 1820. The Shulze men have been as quiet as mice ever since. They discover that the people are not to be taken in by the boasting of changes and majorities on the Shulze side; and this is the only kind of argument they have dealt in.

"The annunciation of the Lebanon toasts, by the friends of Mr Gregg, through one of the papers (the Chronicle) of this place, has not a little annoyed the advocates of Parson Shulze, to day. These toasts are characteristic of the people of Lebanon, who express their honest sentiments, without much regard to the *suaviter in modo*. A volunteer given by Valentine Shulze, the cousin of John Andrew, viz: "*John Andrew Shulze*—"*He is not fit. He shall not be the first officer in the state*"—contains a palpable hit, it being the same that was given by John Andrew Shulze six years ago, with the only difference that *he* had Joseph Hiester, where his kinsman has placed *him*. It is considered beyond a question, that Lebanon county will give a majority for Gregg. There is more heat there than in any other county.

"You may rely upon the entire East giving a much better vote for Gregg than was given to Hiester. It was urged upon the German population, previous to Hiester's election, that if he succeeded there would be a king—an established clergy &c —and now, when neither of these predictions have been realized; when the administration is seen to be as essentially democratic as ever it was; the fresh bugbears that are brought up to freighten the people from voting for Gregg are treated with contempt. The contest turns upon the merits of the two candidates, and herein Gregg has the advantage of Shulze by about 100 to 1."

SELECTED TOASTS

At Mifflintown.

Andrew Gregg, the people's candidate for Governor—a farmer, a scholar, a statesman, and an honest man. May his election next October to the executive chair, destroy the hopes of the would-be dictators to the freemen of this Commonwealth.

By Daniel Radebach—Andrew Gregg, the candidate of the people, in opposition to that of the legislature.

At Harrisburgh.

Joseph Hiester, Governor of Pennsylvania.—The Independent Chief Magistrate and dauntless supporter of the constitutional rights of the people: He will carry with him into retirement, the gratitude of his countrymen, for his public services.

Gen. Andrew Jackson—The Washington of our second war for Independence. He encountered perils and endured privations for his country, and the envious would have rewarded him with persecution and black ingratitude, but his countrymen place a more correct estimate upon his merits, and will exalt him to the highest office in their disposal.

Andrew Gregg—The veteran and enlightened statesman and estimable citizen; the candidate of the people for Governor of Pennsylvania.

By Henry Isett—Jackson and Liberty—Gregg and the Constitution.

AT LEBANON.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania.—May those who have been accessary to the enactment of laws tending to its violation, be consigned to the shades of a private life.

The Governor of Pennsylvania—The mildness and firmness of his administration has endeared him to the people: they will honor and revere him, when he shall have retired to private life, while the archives of the state, will hand his name down to posterity, as the firm supporter of constitutional rights and privileges.

Andrew Gregg—The associate of Washington, the friend of Jefferson and the people, the industrious farmer, the profound and experienced statesman, faithful and long tried patriot, and true democratic republican, possessing a highly cultivated mind, vigorous constitution and powerful intellect; the pride, the boast, and the glory of his native state; of him it may be truly said, that he is the first among those worthies, whom all upright Pennsylvanians delight to honor, as their first and best of citizens. 9 cheers.

John Andrew Shulze—As a neighbor, harmless: as a politician—highly objectionable; destitute of talents, firmness, patriotism, experience, energy, or greatness of character, expansion of mind, or solidity of judgment, totally ignorant of the geography, wealth, internal resources, or the different interests of the State, a contemner and violator of the constitution, the illiterate statesman, and impotent preacher, and nominated by the intrigues of a designing legislature; patriotism compels us to say, that to such a man, so qualified, so nominated, though our neighbor, we cannot and will not give him our suffrages, for the first office in the gift of the people.

Congressional and State Caucusses—The nurseries of intrigue, and the hot-beds of corruption, cunningly devised by interested politicians to promote their own ambitious purposes; the people, ever watchful of their rights, will not suffer them to be infringed with impunity; a fatal overthrow awaits them at the ensuing election.

Military power—In strict subordination to the civil authority: the constitution paramount to both!!

The Minority of the last Legislature—The able advocates of the doctrines of the inviolability of the constitution, the zealous defenders of civil liberties, chartered rights, and religious principles: "Well done good and faithful servants."—You merit and will reap a rich harvest of rewards in the approving hearts of your fellow-citizens.

The Majority of the last Legislature—The invaders of constitutional rights and privileges, the contemners of all that the people hold most sacred and inviolable; dark spots upon the bright azure of our political horizon, the execration of [illegible]

The Hero of New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson, may he be elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people for the distinguished services he has rendered his country. 9 cheers.

By Mr Valentine Shulze—*John Andrew Shulze;* "He is not fit, he shall not have the first office in the state."*

By Mr. Henry Kopenhaver.—*John A. Shulze*—The illiterate statesman; impotent preacher; the quart of Whiskey Militia Hero, the tool of Peter Frailey and Co.; the Legislative Caucus Candidate. May he retire in peace *without any rheumatic pains in his head.*

By Mr. Wm. Fisher—May the freemen of Pennsylvania elect a Governor in October next that did not forsake the pulpit for the sake of offices.

By Mr. Leonard Ramler, Jr.—*John A. Shulze*—The records of our Prothonotary's office, show that he is a mere transcribing clerk. A man who is not fit to be an arbitrator, cannot be fit for Governor.

By Mr. Jacob Stover, Jr.—*John A. Shulze*—The Germans of Lebanon county do not feel themselves honored by the nomination of an ignorant imbecile man for the office of Governor, and will not give him their votes.

**This toast was drank verbatim by John Andrew Shulze at a celebration of the 4th of July at which he was present; and Mr V. Shulze has only substituted "John A. Shulze," for "Joseph Hiester."*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry Writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh,

On Monday the 4th day of August next:

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Andrew Wilson*, of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of lots laid out by George Miltenberger, No. 6, (being part of lots marked on General Woods' plan of Pittsburgh, No. 470 and 469,) fronting on Smithfield street twenty feet, and extending Eastwardly a parallel line with Seventh-street, one hundred and ten feet to Miltenberger's's Alley; along said alley twenty feet, thence one hundred and ten feet to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house: Subject to the annual ground rent of ninety dollars. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Andrew Wilson, at the suit of *W. Forward and James S. Craft.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Mark Stackhouse*, of, in and to four certain pieces or lots of ground in the City of Pittsburgh, viz: one of them being part of Lot No. 301: beginning on Third-street, at the corner of Lot No. 302, and running thence along the line of the said Lot, Northwardly a parallel line with Grant street 169 feet, or thereabouts, to Fourth street; thence along Fourth street, Eastwardly thirty-six feet nine inches, to Mahlon Rogers' line; thence by the said line Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts; thence Eastwardly a parallel line with Third street, six feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street, 84 feet and a half, or thereabouts, to Third street; and thence Westwardly by Third street, 42 feet 7 inches, to the place of beginning: On which are erected a large two story brick house and brick kitchen, and a two story frame house—One other of them, being situate in O'Hara's Extension of Pittsburgh, on the East side of Grant street: Beginning at the corner of Third and Grant streets, and running along Third street Eastwardly 30 feet; thence Southwardly a parallel line with Grant street 30 feet; thence Westwardly a parallel line with Third street 30 feet, to Grant street; and thence by Grant street Northwardly 30 feet, to the beginning; on which are erected 2 two story frame houses, subject to a yearly ground rent of forty dollars. The remaining two of them being two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, marked in O'Harra's Extension aforesaid, No. 23 and 24: bounded by Third street; by Lot No. 25, 4, 5, and by Lot No. 22. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mark Stackhouse, at the suit of *James O'Harra's Executors.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Marshall Jones*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in St. Clair township, on the South side of the Monongahela river, marked in the plan of the Coal Hill Lots, No. 56; bounded on the North by the Road or by lots of the heirs of John Ormsby; on the East by Lot No. 57; on the South by Manor Land, and on the West by Lot No. 55; containing in breadth about eight perches, and extending in length from the Road or Ormsby's ground to High street or the Manor Land, on which said lot is erected a two story frame house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Marshall Jones, at the suit of *W. A. Nelson and Thomas Stewart.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *David Irwin*, of, in and to part of Lot No. 281 in the City of Pittsburgh: Beginning on Third street, at the corner of Lot No. 282, thence along Third street about twenty feet to another part of said Lot No. 281, formerly conveyed to Nathan Scothorn; thence parallel to the line of Lot No. 282 eighty feet, to ground formerly conveyed to Wm. Gamble; thence parallel to Third street about twenty feet to Lot No. 282; thence by line of said Lot No. 282 to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said David Irwin, at the suit of *William Gamble.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Evans*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 152, in Pittsburgh, beginning at the corner of Redout Alley and Front street, running south 71 feet 3 inches, to the corner of the boiler house of the Steam Mill, thence by the boiler house westwardly 42 feet and 6 inches, to the N. W. corner of the same; thence southwardly by the boiler house 10 feet 9 inches; thence westwardly a parallel line with Water street, to line of No. 151; thence northwardly by said lot to Front street, and thence by Front street to the beginning; on which are erected a two story brick house and other buildings.—*ALSO*, to the other part of lot No. 152, bounded by the above described portion of said lot, by Redout alley, by lot No. 151, and by Water street; being sixty feet on Water street, &c: on which are erected a two story stone Steam Mill, boiler house, store house, &c.—*ALSO*, of, in and to a certain part of lot No. 124, in Pittsburgh; bounded by lot No. 123, by an alley, by part of said lot No. 124, and by Liberty street, containing in front 30 feet, and extending back 112 feet, more or less; on which are erected four frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Evans, at the suit of *J. B. Trevor.*

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Ephraim Jordan*, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of East Liberty, in the County of Allegheny, marked in Jacob Negley's plan of said Town, No. 58; bounded by and fronting on the Turnpike Road, about one hundred and twenty feet, and extending back about two hundred and eighty feet, more or less; on which there is erected a two story brick house, 46 feet by 20, a brick kitchen and a frame stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Ephraim Jordon, at the suit of *Jacob Negley.*

ALSO——By virtue of a pluries Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court, will be exposed to sale as aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *David Steele*, of, in and to a certain piece or tract of land, situate in St. Clair Township, bounded by lands of the heirs of James Kearns, dec'd. by Thomas Steele, by James Frew, Henry Harger and David Frew; containing one hundred and twenty acres, be the same more or less; on which are erected one log dwelling house and kitchen, a log stable and other buildings, and about fifty acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Steele, at the suit of *Thomas Hollings.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer*, Junior, of, in and to the following pieces of land, in St. Clair township, viz:—One tract called "Aurora,"—beginning at a sugartree, corner of Isaac Saller's land, thence by the same north 38 degrees west, 10 perches to a whiteoak; thence by land of John Henry, south 57 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by Henry's land south 47 degrees east, twenty eight perches, to a whiteoak; thence by land of M'Farland, south 30 degrees east 288 perches to a beech; thence by land of M. M'Kean north sixty-eight degrees east, 120 perches to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, 205 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches to the beginning: containing 398 acres 29 perches, strict measure, (excepting 38 acres 55 perches conveyed to Mrs. M. Pearson,) on which are erected a stone house, a barn, and several other houses, with two orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of landcleared.—*ALSO*,—One other part or piece of land adjoining the first mentioned, containing 28 acres 77 perches—beginning at a post or corner of Shawhan's land: thence north 66 degrees east, 67 perches, to a post; thence north 26 degrees west 67 perches to a post; thence by Pittsburgh manor south eighty-eight west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first described land south 18½ degrees west, 90 perches to the beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, at the suit of *J. & G. Lindenberger.*

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of *Mary Sturgeon*, (being a life estate) of, in and to a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, No. 387, bounded by Wood street, Fifth Street, by lot No. 388, and by Diamond Alley; on which are erected a two story brick house and brick kitchen, and several other frame and log buildings—And *ALSO*, of, in and to lot No. 388, bounded by lot No. 387, by Diamond Alley, by lot No. 389, and by Fifth street; on which are erected several log and frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Sturgeon, at the suit of *Brown & Scott* and others, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.

POSTPONEMENT.

The Drawing of the
UNION CANAL
LOTTERY,
Which was to have taken place in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst. has been POSTPONED, *for a short time.*

CAPITAL PRIZES,
8,000 DOLLARS,
$4000,
$2336, $2000, $1000,
$500, $500, $500,
10 of $200—36 of 100—72 of $50,
And a variety of inferior prizes.

We have just received a FEW CHOICE TICKETS, which can be had, if applied for soon.

Tickets 6 Dollars,
BUT WILL SOON ADVANCE.
TO BE HAD AT THE
BOOKSTORE OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market Street.

July 18—3t.

Life of Scott.

THE Life of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, D. D. Rector of Ashton-Sanford, Bucks; including a Narrative drawn up by himself, and copious extracts from his Letters. By John Scott, A. M.—Second Boston edition.

Just Received by
LUKE LOOMIS,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

Also,
A large assortment of
Juvenile and Toy Books,
Suitable for Sabbath Schools.

July 25, 1823.—3t.

TRINITY CHURCH.

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, being authorized by the Vestry of Trinity Church to dispose of the building, commonly called the ROUND CHURCH, and the lot of ground on which it is built, offer for sale on very accomodating terms, all that valuable

Lot of Ground,

and improvements, bounded by Liberty, Wood and sixth streets. As the property is in the most public part of the city, it is thought unnecessary to give a further description of it. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to apply to either of the subscribers.

Peter Mowry,
George Poe, jr.
Abner Barker.

July 25. 3t*

Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his numerous friends for the patronage he has received; and takes the liberty to inform them, he has such improvements in his Manufactory as to enable him to make articles of the first quality, on the very lowest terms.

HE HAS ON HAND,
STILLS, of all sizes,
Wash, Dye, and Tea Kettles,
TIN-WARE of all sorts,
Steam Kitchens, for steam-boats,
Patent Cooking Stoves,
Stove-Pipes, &c.
Sheet Copper Bottoms, and Rests; Tin in Boxes
Block Tin, Iron Ware, Still Cocks and
Rivets, Speltre-Solder, Pig
and Bar Lead.

Robert Turner.
Wood-St. between Front and Water Sts.
Pittsburgh, July 25. 6m.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, on

Saturday, the 9th day of August

next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain Messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

Containing one hundred and ninety-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances; adjoining lands of Samuel Dilworth, William Whitesides, and lands claimed by John Wallace, and others, situate and being in the Township of Ross, in the said county, late the estate of Andrew Jack, deceased.

L. Stewart,
Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t. *Sheriff.*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed *Monday the 18th day of August next*, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper and show cause if any you have, why we should not be severally discharged.

Benjamin Gass,
Of Mifflin Township, Clothier.
Jeremiah M'Donald,
Of the City of Pittsburgh, Laborer.
John Clark,
Of said City, Grocer.
George Richards,
Of said City Bricklayer.
William Highfield,
Of said City Pensioner.
Thomas Tackaberry
Of said City, Merchant.
Samuel Richey
Of said City, Blacksmith.
Jarred Small,
Of Pitt Township, Farmer.
Robert Anderson,
Of St Clair Township, late Constable.
Robert Cochran,
Of Fayette Township, Pensioner.
James Kerr,
Of St. Clair Township, Farmer.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1823.—3t sk.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. —tf

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,
CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,
ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and from a strict attention to receive a share of patronage

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE MAIL ROBBER.*

The moon hangs lightly on yon western hill;
And now it gives a parting look, like one
Who sadly leaves the guilty. You and I
Must watch when all is dark, and steal along
By those lone trees, and wait for plunder; hush!
I hear the coming of some luckless wheel,
Bearing, we know not what; perhaps the wealth,
Torn from the needy, to be hoarded up
By those who only *count* it; and perhaps
The spendthrift's losses, or the gambler's gains,
The thriving merchant's rich remittances,
Or the small trifle some poor serving girl
Sends to her poor parents. But come on—
Be cautious.—There,—'tis done, and now away.
With breath drawn in, and noiseless step, to seek
The darkness that befits so dark a deed.
Now strike your light.—Ye powers that look
upon us,
What have we here! Whigs, Sentinels Gazettes,
Heralds, and Posts, and Couriers—Mercuries,
Recorders, Advertisers and Intelligencers—
Advocates and Auroras.—There, what's that!
That's—a Price Current.
I do venerate
The man who rolls the smooth and silky sheet
Upon the well cut copper. I respect
The worthier names of those who *sign* bank bills,
And, though no literary man, I love
To read their short and pithy sentences.
But I hate types, and printers—and the gang
Of editors and scribblers. Their remarks,
Essays, songs, paragraphs and prophecies,
I utterly detest.—And *these*, particularly,
Are just the meanest and most rascally
"Stale and unprofitable" publications
I ever read in my life.

---

*Two large bags containing newspapers, were stolen from the boot behind the southern mail coach, yesterday morning, about one o'clock.—The straps securing the bags in the boot were cut, and nothing else injured or removed therefrom. The letter mails are always carried in the front boot of the coach, under the driver's feet, and therefore cannot be so easily approached.

Ev. Post.

Historical.

From the Salem Register.

What gave peculiar novelty to the performances in the Meeting House, on the 4th inst. was the novel, interesting, and candid remarks of the venerable colonel *Pickering*, preparatory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Colonel commenced by stating, that he had acceded to the call of his fellow citizens, to read the Declaration of Independence, in order that he might lay before them some interesting information on the subject, in his possession. He first commented on the propriety of anniversary celebrations, and their early origin with the feast of the passover observed by the Jews, in commemoration of the deliverance of their offspring from that destruction which overwhelmed the children of their oppressors. He then gave a concise statement of the motives which led to that declaration, and the measures that were taken first to avert its necessity, and next to prepare for its hearty adoption. That petitions and remonstrances were exhausted, without producing any suspension of the determination of the arbitary councils of England to "bind us in all cases whatsoever, without our consent." That these, though unavailing at St James, had their effect at home. That then the public mind was gradually prepared for this decisive measure, and foreign auxiliaries sought. That no foreign state was willing to aid us, unless with the view to lessen the power of Great Britain, and that therefore every step short of Independence would have precluded foreign assistance. The Colonel then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which this subject was introduced into Congress. He stated that there was no man living able to give so good an account of it as the venerable *John Adams*; that he had written to him in the last August on the subject, and he now gave the facts obtained from him. The motion which produced the Declaration, was made on the 10th of June, 1776, by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, the largest of the Thirteen United Colonies who was authorized to make it by the votes of his constituents, the Assembly of Virginia.—Mr. Adams seconded the motion. Massachusetts being at that time the second state. The Colonel here alluded to the ability and zeal of President Adams in carrying through this measure. He observed of him that he possessed that "BOLD AND DARING SPIRIT," without which no revolution could be successfully accomplished. A committee of five was appointed on the subject, composed of Mr Jefferson, Mr. Adams, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson, though the youngest on the committee was chairman, he having one vote more than Mr Adams. That Mr. Jefferson had come into Congress with great reputation as a writer—and although he was a silent member of that body, yet he was most useful on committees, and felicitous in his writings. That Mr. Adams had made use of every exertion to procure votes for Mr. Jefferson, in order to place him at the head of the committee. That the committee met and appointed Mr. Jefferson and Mr Adams a sub-committee. That Mr. Jefferson urged on Mr. Adams to write the Declaration, and Mr Adams urged Mr. J. to do it. That Mr. Jefferson at last consented, and the next day submitted the original draft, as it was presented to Congress. That Mr Adams thought the only objectionable part of it was that in which George the III was styled a *tyrant*—that he considered that as too personal—that he only considered him such officially, and that he was deceived and misled by his Cabinet. He did not however state any objection to Mr J as it was afterwards to be submitted to the whole committee, and the feelings and temper of the people were fully up to the tone of the Declaration.—That he thought some of the most beautiful passages were afterwards stricken out by Congress, particularly that in which it was enumerated as one of the evils of our colonial state, that the Parliament had refused to allow the colonies to prohibit the importation of slaves, and had thus entailed upon them the evils of a slave population. The subcommittee afterwards reported to the committee, who did not suggest a single alteration or amendment. The committee then reported the Declaration to Congress, on the 1st July, 1776; it was discussed and amended on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, and adopted on the latter day, about a quarter of the reported Declaration having been stricken out. Mr. Pickering differed from Mr Adams in opinion, and thought the Declaration improved by the amendments. In this opinion of Col. Pickering's, we most readily concur, as we consider nearly every alteration made by Congress, with the exception of those in relation to slavery as a real amendment to that instrument. Most of the ideas in the Declaration had been repeatedly maintained in previous papers, especially in a Declaration of Rights in Massachusetts, penned, in a lucid interval by James Otis, and pruned and polished by Samuel Adams. That great credit, however, was due to Mr. Jefferson for the ability of the compilation, and we heartily accord the same degree of credit to the candor of Col. Pickering.

When Joseph Bonaparte was king of Naples, a throne to which he was elevated by Napoleon, who dropped crowns like plates from his pocket,"—he received, by express, a message from his imperial brother, desiring him to meet him with all speed at *Bayonne*. Joseph immediately obeyed, and arrived very quickly at Bayonne, where he met the Emperor and a large number of Spanish nobles who were favorable to his cause.

In the midst of them was Napoleon, who upon the close approach of Joseph exclaimed "*my lords, salute the king of Spain.*"—The noble Spaniards dropped upon their knees, and, in an instant, Joseph had exchanged kingdoms.

The circumstances connected with this fact exhibit the rapidity and energy of Bonaparte's movements. They teach us the weakness of royalty, when not allied to physical and intellectual power, the influence of bayonets and of opinion. Divide these engines which rule mankind, and opinion triumphs over every obstacle. It shook Joseph from the throne on which he was so firmly seated; it has banished Iturbide from an Empire; it made the Bourbons wanderers over Europe, and it may again send them forth to seek the precarious protection of their brother monarchs.

[*Charleston City Gaz.*

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY
BACON,
FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,
Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,
ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY
CHARLES ARTZT,
PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.
Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.
Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of January term A.D. 1823.

Anne Heath, vs *Wilkins Heath,* } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Subpoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record.

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff* of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823—3t

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,
An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

⁂ The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

Pittsburgh and Erie
MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 12 tfyaM11

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.
Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B. LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP, } *Assignees*
THOMAS COOPER,

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
May 23—3mo.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.
may 17

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J. E. C. Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6.—12t

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,
And immediate possession given,
All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.
[illegible]

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments. Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond, Gen. J. Coffee, James Jackson, John Simpson, George Boggs, Jr.	*Florence.*
John C. Bucklin, Hite and Ormsby, John Bustard,	*Louisville.*
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*	
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co. James Weir,	*Lexington.*
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris*	
Rich'd. Ashurst, Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co. James Arrot,	*Philadelphia.*
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va.*	
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell, Samuel K. Page,	*Pittsburgh.*
Wm. D. Jones & Co. Keating & Bell,	*Cincinnati.*
J. & R. Woods, R. T. & J. Walker,	*Nashville.*
Gordon, Grant & Co. Dicks, Booker, & Co.	*New Orleans.*

July 11, 1823.—1m

FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.
Jan. 10—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.
Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,
Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq.* in

Third Street,
Third door below Market Street,
where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.
Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely. One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
[illegible]

Poetry.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE MAIL ROBBER.*

The moon hangs lightly on yon western hill;
And now it gives a parting look, like one
Who sadly leaves the guilty. You and I
Must watch when all is dark, and steal along
By these lone trees, and wait for plunder; hush!
I hear the coming of some luckless wheel,
Bearing, we know not what; perhaps the wealth,
Torn from the needy, to be hoarded up
By those who only *count* it; and perhaps
The spendthrift's losses, or the gambler's gains,
The thriving merchant's rich remittances,
Or the small trifle some poor serving girl
Sends to her poor parents. But come on—
Be cautious.—There,—'tis done, and now away.
With breath drawn in, and noiseless step, to seek
The darkness that befits so dark a deed.
Now strike your light.—Ye powers that look
upon us,
What have we here! Whigs, Sentinels Gazettes,
Heralds, and Posts, and Couriers—Mercuries,
Recorders, Advertisers and Intelligencers—
Advocates and Auroras.—There, what's that!
That's—a Price Current.
I do venerate
The man who rolls the smooth and silky sheet
Upon the well cut copper. I respect
The worthier names of those who *sign* bank bills,
And, though no literary man, I love
To read their short and pithy sentences.
But I hate types. and printers—and the gang
Of editors and scribblers. Their remarks,
Essays, songs, paragraphs and prophecies,
I utterly detest.—And *these*, particularly,
Are just the meanest and most rascally
"Stale and unprofitable" publications
I ever read in my life.

---

*Two large bags containing newspapers, were stolen from the boot behind the southern mail coach, yesterday morning, about one o'clock.—The straps securing the bags in the boot were cut, and nothing else injured or removed therefrom. The letter mails are always carried in the front boot of the coach, under the driver's feet. and therefore cannot be so easily approached.

Ev. Post.

Historical.

From the Salem Register.

What gave peculiar novelty to the performances in the Meeting House, on the 4th inst. was the novel. interesting. and candid remarks of the venerable colonel *Pickering*. preparatory to the reading of the Declaration of Independence. The Colonel commenced by stating. that he had acceded to the call of his fellow citizens, to read the Declaration of Independence in order that he might lay before them some interesting information on the subject, in his possession He first commented on the propriety of anniversary celebrations, and their early origin with the feast of the passover observed by the Jews. in commemoration of the deliverance of their offspring from that destruction which overwhelmed the children of their oppressors. He then gave a concise statement of the motives which led to that declaration, and the measures that were taken first to avert its necessity. and next to prepare for its hearty adoption That petitions and remonstrances were exhausted, without producing any suspension of the determination of the arbitary councils of England to "bind us in all cases whatsoever, without our consent." That these. though unavailing at St James. had their effect at home. That then the public mind was gradually prepared for this decisive measure. and foreign auxiliaries sought That no foreign state was willing to aid us, unless with the view to lessen the power of Great Britain. and that therefore every step short of Independence would have precluded foreign assistance. The Colonel then proceeded to give an account of the manner in which this subject was introduced into Congress. He stated that there was no man living able to give so good an account of it as the venerable *John Adams*; that he had written to him in the last August on the subject, and he now gave the facts obtained from him. The motion which produced the Declaration. was made on the 10th of June. 1776. by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia the largest of the Thirteen United Colonies who was authorized to make it by the votes of his constituents. the Assembly of Virginia.—Mr. Adams seconded the motion. Massachusetts being at that time the second state. The Colonel here alluded to the ability and zeal of President Adams in carrying through this measure He observed of him that he possessed that "BOLD AND DARING SPIRIT." without which no revolution could be successfully accomplished A committee of five was appointed on the subject. composed of Mr Jefferson Mr. Adams, Dr Franklin, Mr Sherman, and Mr. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson though the youngest on the committee was chairman, he having one vote more than Mr Adams. That Mr. Jefferson had come into Congress with great reputation as a writer—and although he was a silent member of that body, yet he was most useful on committees. and felicitous in his writings. That Mr. Adams had made use of every exertion to procure votes for Mr. Jefferson, in order to place him at the head of the committee. That the committee met and appointed Mr. Jefferson and Mr Adams a sub-committee That Mr. Jefferson urged on Mr. Adams to write the Declaration, and Mr Adams urged Mr. J. to do it. That Mr. Jefferson at last consented, and the next day submitted the original draft. as it was presented to Congress That Mr Adams thought the only objectionable part of it was that in which George the III was styled a *tyrant* —that he considered that as too personal—that he only considered him such officially, and that he was deceived and misled by his Cabinet He did not however state any objection to Mr J as it was afterwards to be submitted to the whole committee, and the feelings and temper of the people were fully up to the tone of the Declaration —That he thought some of the most beautiful passages were afterwards stricken out by Congress, particularly that in which it was enumerated as one of the evils of our colonial state, that the Parliament had refused to allow the colonies to prohibit the importation of slaves. and had thus entailed upon them the evils of a slave population. The sub-committee afterwards reported to the committee, who did not suggest a single alteration or amendment. The committee then reported the Declaration to Congress, on the 1st July, 1776; it was discussed and amended on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July, and adopted on the latter day, about a quarter of the reported Declaration having been stricken out. Mr. Pickering differed from Mr Adams in opinion, and thought the Declaration improved by the amendments. In this opinion of Col. Pickering's, we most readily concur, as we consider nearly every alteration made by Congress, with the exception of those in relation to slavery as a real amendment to that instrument. Most of the ideas in the Declaration had been repeatedly maintained in previous papers, especially in a Declaration of Rights in Massachusetts, penned, in a lucid interval by James Otis. and pruned and polished by Samuel Adams. That great credit, however, was due to Mr. Jefferson for the ability of the compilation, and we heartily accord the same degree of credit to the candor of Col. Pickering.

When Joseph Bonaparte was king of Naples, a throne to which he was elevated by Napoleon, who dropped "crowns like plates from his pocket,"—he received, by express, a message from his imperial brother, desiring him to meet him with all speed at *Bayonne*. Joseph immediately obeyed, and arrived very quickly at Bayonne, where he met the Emperor and a large number of Spanish nobles who were favorable to his cause.

In the midst of them was Napoleon, who upon the close approach of Joseph exclaimed "*my lords, salute the king of Spain.*"—The noble Spaniards dropped upon their knees, and, in an instant, Joseph had exchanged kingdoms.

The circumstances connected with this fact exhibit the rapidity and energy of Bonaparte's movements They teach us the weakness of royalty, when not allied to physical and intellectual power, the influence of bayonets and of opinion. Divide these engines which rule mankind, and opinion triumphs over every obstacle It shook Joseph from the throne on which he was so firmly seated; it has banished Iturbide from an Empire; it made the Bourbons wanderers over Europe, and it may again send them forth to seek the precarious protection of their brother monarchs.

[*Charleston City Gaz.*

OLD RYE WHISKEY,
AND
PRIME KENTUCKY
BACON,

FOR SALE, BY

Allen & Grant.

June 6, 1823—tf.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts.pr.room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

In the Court of Common Pleas,

Of Allegheny County, of January term A.D. 1823.

Anne Heath,
vs
Wilkins Heath, } Petition for divorce, read and Subpoena awarded. Suppoena issued to January term 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff. Alias Subpoena issued to April term, 1823, and returned Nihil, so answers L. Stewart, Sheriff.

Copy from the Record

James R. Butler, Prot'y.

To Wilkins Heath, the above named Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Acts of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, "concerning Divorces," you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next court of Common Pleas, of the county of Allegheny, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of January, Anno Domini 1821, then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why she the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony

L. STEWART, *High Sheriff*
of Allegheny county.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1823—3t

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty of the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

⁂ The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,

Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.

March 21—eo12t

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tfyaM11

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES.

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally, that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
AND
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third streets.) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin."

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3mo.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16. 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270. in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE. three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

For Sale,
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore.—At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,

Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } Trustees of J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 7.—tf.

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr.
A. JOHNSTON, Jr. } *Trustees.*

Pittsburgh, Feb. [illegible]

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of transacting a

General Agency
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS

In Florence, under the firm of ANDW. BUCHANAN, & Co. and in Tyrone, (opposite Florence,) under the firm of FINDLAY & BUCHANAN.—They pledge themselves for the most unremitting attention to the interests of those who may commit business to their care.

Liberal advances made on consignments Annexed are our references.

Andw. Buchanan,
Hugh Findlay.

REFERENCES.

Thomas J. Bond,	*Florence*
Gen. J. Coffee,	
James Jackson,	
John Simpson,	
George Boggs, Jr.	
John C. Bucklin,	*Louisville*
Hite and Ormsby,	
John Bustard,	
N. Berthoud, *Shippingport.*	
Postlethwaite, Brand & Co.	*Lexington*
James Weir,	
Hugh Brent, & Co. *Paris*	
Rich'd. Ashurst,	*Philadelphia*
Geo. & Jas. Boggs, & Co.	
James Arrot,	
Wm. & David Kyle, *Richmond Va,*	
Bakewell, Page, & Bakewell,	*Pittsburgh*
Samuel K. Page,	
Wm. D. Jones & Co.	*Cincinnati*
Keating & Bell,	
J. & R. Woods,	*Nashville*
R. T. & J. Walker,	
Gordon, Grant & Co.	*New Orleans*
Dicks, Booker, & Co.	

July 11, 1823—1m

FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.

In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No. 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Speltre Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

Rolling Mill.

WANTED, to take charge of a Rolling and Slitting Mill, in Centre County, a person who understands the business completely One who can make the cutters, and would be willing to work in the Smith-shop or a Nail Factory occasionally, would be preferred. None but sober, capable hands, who can produce good recommendations need apply.

Miller & Wilson,

Wood-Street, Pittsburgh

July 2. tf